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(54) Title: PEPTIDES AND RELATED MOLECULES THAT MODULATE NERVE GROWTH FACTOR ACTIVITY

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to certain biologically active peptides and polypeptides which can be used as therapeutics or prophylactics against diseases or disorders linked to NGF as the causative agent. In one aspect of the present invention, pharmacologically active polypeptides comprising peptides linked to one or more Fc domains are provided.

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**PEPTIDES AND RELATED MOLECULES THAT MODULATE
NERVE GROWTH FACTOR ACTIVITY**

Background of the Invention

5

More than two million people in the United States alone are incapacitated by chronic pain on any given day (T. M. Jessell & D. D. Kelly, Pain and Analgesia in PRINCIPLES OF NEURAL SCIENCE, third edition (E. R. Kandel, J. H. Schwartz, T. M. Jessell, ed., (1991)). Unfortunately, current treatments for pain are only partially effective, and many also cause debilitating or dangerous side effects. For example, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs ("NSAIDs") such as aspirin, ibuprofen, and indomethacin are moderately effective against inflammatory pain but they are also renal toxins, and high doses tend to cause gastrointestinal irritation, ulceration, bleeding, and confusion. Patients treated with opioids frequently experience confusion, and long-term opioid use is associated with tolerance and dependence. Local anesthetics such as lidocaine and mixelitine simultaneously inhibit pain and cause loss of normal sensation.

Pain is a perception based on signals received from the environment and transmitted and interpreted by the nervous system (for review, see Millan, M.J., The induction of pain: an integrative review. Prog Neurobiol 57:1-164 (1999)). Noxious stimuli such as heat and touch cause specialized sensory receptors in the skin to send signals to the central nervous system ("CNS"). This process is called nociception, and the peripheral sensory neurons that mediate it are

nociceptors. Depending on the strength of the signal from the nociceptor(s) and the abstraction and elaboration of that signal by the CNS, a person may or may not experience a noxious stimulus as painful. When one's perception of pain is properly calibrated to the intensity of the stimulus, pain serves its intended protective function. However, certain types of tissue damage cause a phenomenon, known as hyperalgesia or pronociception, in which relatively innocuous stimuli are perceived as intensely painful because the person's pain thresholds have been lowered. Both inflammation and nerve damage can induce hyperalgesia. Thus, persons afflicted with inflammatory conditions, such as sunburn, osteoarthritis, colitis, carditis, dermatitis, myositis, neuritis, collagen vascular diseases (which include rheumatoid arthritis and lupus) and the like, often experience enhanced sensations of pain. Similarly, trauma, surgery, amputation, abscess, causalgia, collagen vascular diseases, demyelinating diseases, trigeminal neuralgia, cancer, chronic alcoholism, stroke, thalamic pain syndrome, diabetes, herpes infections, acquired immune deficiency syndrome ("AIDS"), toxins and chemotherapy cause nerve injuries that result in excessive pain.

As the mechanisms by which nociceptors transduce external signals under normal and hyperalgesic conditions become better understood, processes implicated in hyperalgesia can be targeted to inhibit the lowering of the pain threshold and thereby lessen the amount of pain experienced.

Neurotrophic factors have been shown to play significant roles in the transmission of physiologic and pathologic pain. Nerve growth factor (NGF) appears to be particularly important (for review, see McMahon, S.B., NGF as a mediator of inflammatory pain, Phil Trans R Soc Lond 351:431-40 (1996); and Apfel, S.C., Neurotrophic Factors and Pain, The Clinical Journal of Pain 16:S7-S11 (2000)). Both local and systemic administration of NGF have been shown to elicit hyperalgesia and allodynia (Lewin, et al., Peripheral and central mechanisms of NGF-induced hyperalgesia. Eur. J. Neurosci. 6:1903-1912 (1994)). Intravenous infusion of NGF in humans produces a whole body myalgia while local administration evokes injection site hyperalgesia and allodynia in addition to the systemic effects (Apfel, et al., Recombinant human nerve growth factor in the treatment of diabetic polyneuropathy. Neurology 51: 695-702 (1998)). There is also a considerable body of evidence implicating endogenous NGF in conditions in which pain is a prominent feature. For example, NGF is upregulated in DRG Schwann cells for at least 2 months following peripheral nerve injury and increased levels have been reported in the joints of animals suffering from a variety of models of arthritis (e.g., Aloe, et al., The synovium of transgenic arthritic mice expressing human tumor necrosis factor contains a high level of nerve growth factor. Growth Factors 9:149-155 (1993)). In humans, NGF levels are elevated in synovial fluid from patients with rheumatoid or other types of arthritis (e.g., Aloe et al., Nerve growth factor in the synovial fluid of

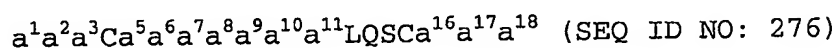
patients with chronic arthritis. Arthritis and Rheumatism 35:351-355 (1992)). Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that antagonism of NGF function prevents hyperalgesia and allodynia in models of neuropathic and chronic inflammatory pain. For example, in models of neuropathic pain (e.g. nerve trunk or spinal nerve ligation) systemic injection of neutralizing antibodies to NGF prevents both allodynia and hyperalgesia (Ramer, M.S., et al., Adrenergic innervation of rat sensory ganglia following proximal or distal painful sciatic neuropathy: distinct mechanisms revealed by anti-NGF treatment. Eur J Neurosci 11:837-846 (1999); and Ro, L.S., et al., Effect of NGF and anti-NGF on neuropathic pain in rats following chronic constriction injury of the sciatic nerve. Pain 79: 265-274 (1999)).

Clearly, there is a need for new safe and effective treatments for pain. It is an object of the present invention to provide novel binding agents of NGF that modulate NGF activity and that are useful for managing pain. Such agents of the present invention take the form of NGF binding peptides and NGF binding modified peptides, i.e., peptides fused to other molecules such as an Fc portion of an antibody, where the peptide moiety specifically binds to NGF.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention concerns novel agents which bind to and modulate the activity of nerve growth factor (NGF).

In accordance with the present invention, modifiers of NGF activity comprise an amino acid sequence of the following formula:



wherein:

a^1 , a^2 , a^3 , a^5 , a^6 , a^8 , and a^{18} are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

a^7 is a neutral hydrophobic or polar hydrophobic amino acid residue;

a^9 is a neutral hydrophobic or polar hydrophobic amino acid residue;

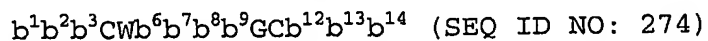
a^{10} is a neutral hydrophobic, neutral polar, or a basic amino acid residue;

a^{11} is a neutral hydrophobic, neutral polar, or a basic amino acid residue;

a^{16} is a neutral hydrophobic amino acid residue;

a^{17} is a neutral hydrophobic or polar hydrophobic amino acid residue; or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

Also in accordance with the present invention are NGF activity modulating peptides comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula:

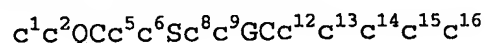


wherein:

b^1 , b^2 , b^3 , b^8 , b^9 , b^{13} and b^{14} are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

b⁶ is a neutral hydrophobic amino acid residue;
 b⁷ is a polar hydrophobic amino acid residue;
 b¹² is a neutral hydrophobic or an acidic amino
 acid residue; or a physiologically acceptable salt
 5 thereof.

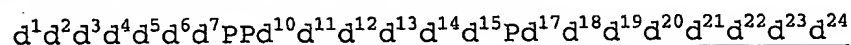
Further in accordance with the present invention
 are compounds of the formula:



wherein:

- 10 c¹, c⁵, c⁸, c⁹, c¹³ and c¹⁴ are each independently
 absent or amino acid residues;
 c² is a neutral hydrophobic amino acid residue;
 c⁶ is a neutral hydrophobic or polar hydrophobic
 amino acid residue;
 15 c¹² is a neutral hydrophobic or an acidic amino
 acid residue; or a physiologically acceptable salt
 thereof.

Further in accordance with the present invention
 are NGF activity modulating peptides comprising an
 20 amino acid sequence of the formula:

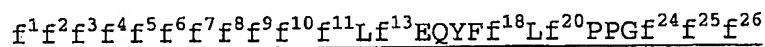


wherein:

- d¹ is a W, Y, Q, or E;
 d² is a V, L, F, S, or Q;
 25 d³ is a W, F, G, S, or Q;
 d⁴ is a A, Q, D, E, or K;
 d⁵ is a V, W, G, or R;
 d⁶ is a M, S, Y, Q, N, E, K, or R;
 d⁷ is a A, V, L, P, W, Q, or H;
 30 d¹⁰ is a D or E;
 d¹¹ is a V or I;

d^{12} is a V, L, F, or Y;
 d^{13} is a V, L, G, Q, or E;
 d^{14} is a Q, D, or E;
 d^{15} is a W or C;
5 d^{17} is a W, Y, or Q;
 d^{18} is a V, T, Q, N, or K;
 d^{19} is a A, L, or P;
 d^{20} is a P, Q, R, or H;
 d^{21} is a V, I, W, D;
10 d^{22} is a A, I, S, Q, or D;
 d^{23} is a L or absent;
 d^{24} is a E or absent; or a physiologically
acceptable salt thereof.

Other aspects of the invention are NGF activity
15 modulating peptides comprising an amino acid sequence
of the formula:



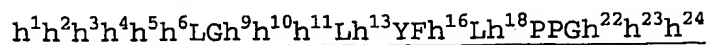
wherein:

f^1 - f^6 , f^8 , f^9 , f^{11} , f^{18} , f^{24} , f^{25} and f^{26} are each
20 independently absent or amino acid residues;

f^7 , f^{10} , and f^{13} are each independently neutral
hydrophobic or polar hydrophobic amino acid residues;

f^{20} is a T, M, or I; or a physiologically
acceptable salt thereof.

25 Further in accordance with the present invention
are NGF activity modulating peptides comprising an
amino acid sequence of the formula:



wherein:

30 h^1 - h^6 , h^9 , h^{11} , h^{23} , and h^{24} are each
independently absent or amino acid residues;

h^{10} and h^{13} are each independently neutral hydrophobic or polar hydrophobic amino acid residues;

h^{16} is a polar hydrophobic or basic amino acid residue;

5 h^{18} is a neutral hydrophobic amino acid residue;

h^{22} is a neutral polar amino acid residue; or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

Another aspect of the invention includes a pharmacologically active peptide (P) comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

i. SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 58, inclusive;

ii. SEQ ID NO: 202 to SEQ ID NO: 280,

inclusive;

15 iii. an analog of (i) or (ii);

iv. a derivative of (i), (ii) or (iii);

v. a multimer of (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv);

and

vi. a physiologically acceptable salt of (i),

20 (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v), wherein said peptide is capable of inhibiting NGF activity.

Another aspect of the invention comprises a modified peptide of the formula:



25 wherein:

F^1 is a vehicle (preferably an Fc domain);

X^1 and X^2 are each independently selected from $-(L^1)_c-P^1$, $-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$, $-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3$, and $-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3-(L^4)_f-P^4$;

30 L^1 , L^2 , L^3 , and L^4 are each independently linkers;

a , b , c , d , e , and f are each independently 0 or 1, provided that at least one of a and b is 1; and

P^1 , P^2 , P^3 , and P^4 are each independently sequences of pharmacologically active peptides selected from the group consisting of:

- i. SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 58, inclusive;
- 5 ii. SEQ ID NO: 202 to SEQ ID NO: 280, inclusive;
- iii. an analog of (i) or (ii);
- iv. a derivative of (i), (ii) or (iii); and
- v. a physiologically acceptable salt of (i),
- 10 (ii), (iii), or (iv), wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

The peptides and modified peptides of the invention may be prepared by standard synthetic methods, recombinant DNA techniques, or any other
15 methods of preparing peptides and fusion proteins.

Modified peptides of the invention that encompass non-peptide portions may be synthesized by standard organic chemistry reactions, in addition to standard peptide chemistry reactions when applicable.

20 The peptides and modified peptides of the invention have therapeutic value for the treatment of chronic pain states of neuropathic or inflammatory origin, and can also be used to treat other diseases linked to NGF as a causative agent, including, but not
25 limited to, migraine, asthma, urge incontinence (i.e., hyperactive bladder), psoriasis, and cancer (especially, pancreatic cancer and melanoma).

The peptides and modified peptides of the invention may be used for therapeutic or prophylactic
30 purposes by formulating them with appropriate pharmaceutical carrier materials and administering an

effective amount to a patient, such as a human (or other mammal) in need thereof.

Additional useful peptides and modified peptides may result from conservative modifications of the amino acid of the peptides and modified peptides disclosed
5 herein. Conservative modifications will produce peptides and modified peptides having functional, physical, and chemical characteristics similar to those of the peptide or modified peptide from which such
10 modifications are made.

Additional aspects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon consideration of the detailed description of the invention which follows.

Brief Description of the Figures

Figure 1 shows the structure of a typical or preferred modified peptide of the invention. "Fc" in this figure represents any of the Fc variants within the meaning of "Fc domain" herein. The modified peptide is comprised of a homodimer comprised of two Fc monomers, each with one attached peptide. The purified "dimer" possesses twelve cysteine residues which form two intermolecular and four intramolecular disulfide bonds as depicted. Figure 1A shows a molecule in which the linker-peptide portion is present as single chains extending from the N-terminus of the Fc domain. Figure 1B shows a molecule in which the linker-peptide portion is present as single chains extending from the C-terminus of the Fc domain.

Figure 2 shows exemplary nucleic acid and amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NOS: 59 and 60, respectively) of human IgG1 Fc that may be used in the invention.

Figure 3A-B shows the double stranded DNA sequence (SEQ ID NOS: 61 and 62, top/sense and bottom/anti-sense strands, respectively) of an Fc N-terminal vector inserted into expression plasmid pAMG21 between the NdeI restriction site (position #5675 in pAMG21) and BamHI restriction site (position #5745 in pAMG21), resulting in an expression plasmid capable of expressing peptide-Fc fusion proteins in accordance with the invention.

Figure 4A-B shows the double stranded DNA sequence (SEQ ID NOS: 121 and 122, top/sense and bottom/anti-sense strands, respectively) of an Fc C-terminal vector inserted into expression plasmid pAMG21 between the

NdeI restriction site (position #5675 in pAMG21) and BamHI restriction site (position #5745 in pAMG21), resulting in an expression plasmid capable of expressing peptide-Fc fusion proteins in accordance with the invention.

Figure 5 depicts graphs of the antiallodynic effects of anti-NGF modified peptides (A-H as described in Table 6) in Chung neuropathic pain model in rats (60 mg/kg, s.c., at day 3 or 4 after administration).

Figure 6 depicts graphs of the antiallodynic effects of anti-NGF modified peptides (I-J as described in Table 6) in CFA inflammatory pain model in rats (60 mg/kg, s.c., at day 3 or 4 after administration).

Detailed Description of the Invention

The terms used throughout this specification are defined as follows, unless otherwise limited in specific instances.

Amino acid residues are discussed in three ways: full name of the amino acid, standard three-letter code, or standard single-letter code in accordance with the chart shown below.

25	A = Ala	G = Gly	M = Met	S = Ser
	C = Cys	H = His	N = Asn	T = Thr
	D = Asp	I = Ile	P = Pro	V = Val
	E = Glu	K = Lys	Q = Gln	W = Trp
	F = Phe	L = Leu	R = Arg	Y = Tyr

The term "comprising" means that a peptide or modified peptide may include additional amino acids on either or both of the N- or C- termini of the given sequence. Of course, these additional amino acids
5 should not significantly interfere with the activity of the peptide or modified peptide.

Modifications can protect therapeutic peptides and proteins, primarily by blocking their exposure to proteolytic enzymes, leading to increased stability,
10 circulation time and biological activity of the therapeutic molecule. A review article describing protein modification and fusion proteins is Francis, Focus on Growth Factors Volume 3, pages 4-10, published by Mediscript, London (1992), which is hereby
15 incorporated by reference.

One useful protein modification is a combination with the "Fc" domain of an antibody. Antibodies comprise two functionally independent parts, a variable domain known as "Fab", which binds antigen, and a
20 constant domain known as "Fc", which links to such effector functions as complement activation and attack by phagocytic cells. An Fc domain has a long serum half-life, whereas a Fab is short-lived. Capon et al., Nature, Volume 337, pages 525-31 (1989). When
25 constructed together with a therapeutic protein, an Fc domain can provide longer half-life or incorporate such functions as Fc receptor binding, protein A binding, complement fixation, and perhaps even placental transfer.

30 As used herein, the term "native Fc" refers to a molecule or sequence comprising the sequence of a non-

antigen-binding fragment resulting from chemical or enzymatic digestion of whole antibody. The original immunoglobulin source of the native Fc is preferably of human origin and may be any of the immunoglobulins, although IgG1 and IgG2 are preferred. Native Fc domains are made up of monomeric polypeptides that may be linked into dimeric or multimeric forms by covalent (i.e., disulfide bonds) and non-covalent association. The number of intermolecular disulfide bonds between monomeric subunits of native Fc molecules ranges from 1 to 4 depending on class (e.g., IgG, IgA, IgE) or subclass (e.g., IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgA1, IgGA2). One example of a native Fc is a disulfide-bonded dimer resulting from papain digestion of an IgG; see Ellison et al., Nucleic Acids Res., Volume 10, pages 4071-4079 (1982).

The term "Fc variant" refers to a molecule or sequence that is modified from a native Fc but still comprises a binding site for the salvage receptor, FcRn. International applications WO 97/34631 and WO 96/32478 describe exemplary Fc variants, as well as interaction with the salvage receptor, and are hereby incorporated by reference. Thus, the term "Fc variant" comprises a molecule or sequence that is humanized from a non-human native Fc. Furthermore, a native Fc comprises sites that may be removed because they provide structural features or biological activity that are not required for the fusion molecules of the present invention. Thus, the term "Fc variant" comprises a molecule or sequence that lacks one or more native Fc sites or residues that affect or are involved

in (1) disulfide bond formation, (2) incompatibility with a selected host cell (3) N-terminal heterogeneity upon expression in a selected host cell, (4) glycosylation, (5) interaction with complement, (6) binding to an Fc receptor other than a salvage receptor, or (7) antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). Fc variants are described in further detail hereinafter.

The term "Fc domain" and the term "Fc" are intended to encompass native Fc and Fc variant molecules and sequences as defined above.

Published International Patent Application WO 00/24782 describes fusion proteins comprising Fc antibody domains linked to biologically active peptides and their use as pharmaceutical agents. Linkage of the peptides to the Fc domains is disclosed as increasing the half-life of the peptide, which would otherwise be quickly degraded *in vivo*. The peptides can be selected by phage display, *E. coli* display, ribosome display, RNA-peptide screening or chemical-peptide screening. Specifically exemplified are Fc fusion products made from peptide mimetics of TPO (megakaryocyte growth and differentiation factor) and peptide inhibitors of TNF- α , IL-1 and VEGF, among others.

The terms "derivatizing" and "derivative" or "derivatized" comprise processes and resulting peptides or modified peptides, respectively, in which (1) the peptide or modified peptide has a cyclic portion; for example, cross-linking between cysteinyl residues within the modified peptide; (2) the peptide or modified peptide is cross-linked or has a cross-linking

site; for example, the peptide or modified peptide has a cysteinyl residue and thus forms cross-linked dimers in culture or in vivo; (3) one or more peptidyl linkage is replaced by a non-peptidyl linkage; (4) the N-terminus is replaced by $-NRR^1$, $NRC(O)R^1$, $-NRC(O)OR^1$, $-NRS(O)_2R^1$, $-NHC(O)NHR$, a succinimide group, or substituted or unsubstituted benzyloxycarbonyl-NH-, wherein R and R^1 and the ring substituents are as defined hereinafter; (5) the C-terminus is replaced by $-C(O)R^2$ or $-NR^3R^4$ wherein R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are as defined hereinafter; and (6) peptides or modified peptides in which individual amino acid moieties are modified through treatment with agents capable of reacting with selected side chains or terminal residues. Derivatives are further described hereinafter.

The term "NGF" means nerve growth factor.

The interaction of a protein ligand with its receptor often takes place at a relatively large interface. However, as demonstrated for human growth hormone and its receptor, only a few key residues at the interface contribute to most of the binding energy. Clackson et al., Science, Volume 267, pages 383-386 (1995). The bulk of the protein ligand merely displays the binding epitopes in the right topology or serves functions unrelated to binding. Thus, molecules of only "peptide" length can bind to the receptor protein of a given large protein ligand. Such peptides may mimic the bioactivity of the large protein ligand ("peptide agonists") or, through competitive binding, inhibit the bioactivity of the large protein ligand ("peptide antagonists").

The term "peptide" as used generally herein refers to molecules of 5 to 50 amino acids, with molecules of 5 to 20 amino acids being preferred and those of 6 to 15 amino acids being most preferred.

5 Phage display peptide libraries have emerged as a powerful method in identifying peptide agonists and peptide antagonists. See, for example, Scott et al., Science, Volume 249, page 386 (1990); Devlin et al. Science, Volume 249, page 404 (1990); U.S. Patent No. 10 5,223,409, issued June 29, 1993; U.S. Patent No. 5,733,731, issued March 31, 1998; U.S. Patent No. 5,498,530, issued March 12, 1996; U.S. Patent No. 5,432,018, issued July 11, 1995; U.S. Patent No. 5,338,665, issued August 16, 1994; U.S. Patent No. 15 5,922,545, issued July 13, 1999; WO 96/40987, published December 19, 1996; and WO 98/15833, published April 16, 1998 (each of which is incorporated herein by reference). In such libraries, random peptide sequences are displayed by fusion with coat proteins of 20 filamentous phage. Typically, the displayed peptides are affinity-eluted against an antibody-immobilized extracellular domain of a receptor. The retained phages may be enriched by successive rounds of affinity purification and repropagation. The best binding 25 peptides may be sequenced to identify key residues within one or more structurally related families of peptides. See, for example, Cwirla et al., Science Volume 276, pages 1696-1699 (1997), in which two distinct families were identified. The peptide 30 sequences may also suggest which residues may be safely replaced by alanine scanning or by mutagenesis at the

DNA level. Mutagenesis libraries may be created and screened to further optimize the sequence of the best binders. Lowman, Ann. Rev. Biophys. Biomol. Struct., Volume 26, pages 401-424 (1997).

5 Structural analysis of protein-protein interaction may also be used to suggest peptides that mimic the binding activity of large protein ligands. In such an analysis, the crystal structure may suggest the identity and relative orientation of critical residues
10 of the large protein ligand from which a peptide may be designed. See, for example, Takasaki et al., Nature Biotech., Volume 15, pages 1266-1270 (1997). These analytical methods may also be used to investigate the interaction between a receptor protein and peptides
15 selected by phage display, which may suggest further modification of the peptides to increase binding affinity.

Other methods compete with phage display in peptide research. A peptide library can be fused to
20 the carboxyl terminus of the lac repressor and expressed in *E. coli*. Another *E. coli*-based method allows display on the outer membrane of the cell by fusion with a peptidoglycan-associated lipoprotein (PAL). Hereinafter, these and related methods are
25 collectively referred to as "*E. coli* display." In another method, translation of random RNA is halted prior to ribosome release, resulting in a library of polypeptides with their associated RNA still attached. Hereinafter, this and related methods are collectively
30 referred to as "ribosome display." Still other methods employ chemical linkage of peptides to RNA; see, for

example, Roberts and Szostak, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Volume 94, pages 12297-12303 (1997). Hereinafter, this and related methods are collectively referred to as "RNA-peptide screening." Chemically derived peptide
5 libraries have also been developed in which peptides are immobilized on stable, non-biological materials, such as polyethylene rods or solvent-permeable resins. Another chemically derived peptide library uses photolithography to scan peptides immobilized on glass
10 slides. Hereinafter, these and related methods are collectively referred to as "chemical-peptide screening." Chemical-peptide screening may be advantageous in that it allows use of D-amino acids and other unnatural analogs, as well as non-peptide
15 elements. Both biological and chemical methods are reviewed in Wells and Lowman, Curr. Opin. Biotechnol., Volume 3, pages 355-362 (1992).

Conceptually, one may discover peptide mimetics of any protein using phage display, and the other methods
20 mentioned above. These methods have been used for epitope mapping, for identification of critical amino acids in protein-protein interactions, and also as leads for the discovery of new therapeutic agents. For example, see Cortese et al., Curr. Opin. Biotech.
25 Volume 7, pages 616-621 (1996). Peptide libraries are now being used most often in immunological studies, such as epitope mapping. Kreeger, The Scientist, Volume 10, Number 13, pages 19-20 (1996). Peptides are oftentimes regarded as "leads" in development of
30 therapeutic agents rather than as therapeutic agents themselves. Like many other proteins, they would be

rapidly removed *in vivo* by renal filtration, cellular clearance mechanisms in the reticulo-endothelial system, or proteolytic degradation. See Francis, Focus on Growth Factors, Volume 3, pages 4-11 (1992). As a
5 result, the identified peptides are often used to validate drug targets or as scaffolds for design of organic modified peptides that might not have been as easily or as quickly identified through chemical library screening. Lowman, Ann. Rev. Biophys. Biomol.
10 Struct., Volume 26, pages 401-424 (1997); Kay et al., Drug Disc. Today, Volume 3, pages 370-378 (1998).

The term "pharmacologically active" means that a substance so described is determined to have activity that affects a medical parameter or disease state (for
15 example, pain). In the context of the invention, this term typically refers to an NGF-induced or NGF-mediated disease or abnormal medical condition or disorder, and more specifically, to antagonism of pain.

The terms "antagonist" and "inhibitor" refer to a
20 molecule that blocks or in some way interferes with the biological activity of the associated protein of interest. A preferred "antagonist" or "inhibitor" of the present invention is a molecule that binds to and inhibits NGF with an IC_{50} of 20 nM or less in *in vitro*
25 assays of NGF activity. A more preferred "antagonist" or "inhibitor" of the present invention is a molecule that binds to and inhibits NGF with an IC_{50} of 1 nM or less in *in vitro* assays of NGF activity. A most
30 preferred "antagonist" or "inhibitor" of the present invention is a molecule that binds to and inhibits NGF with an IC_{50} of 20 nM or less in *in vitro* assays of NGF

activity and prevents, ameliorates or abolishes pain as measured in at least one generally accepted *in vivo* animal model of neurological pain.

Additionally, physiologically acceptable salts of the modified peptides of the invention are also encompassed herein. By "physiologically acceptable salts" is meant any salts that are known or later discovered to be pharmaceutically acceptable (i.e., useful in the treatment of a warm-blooded animal). Some specific examples are: acetate; trifluoroacetate; hydrohalides, such as hydrochloride and hydrobromide; sulfate; citrate; tartrate; glycolate; and oxalate.

Structure of modified peptides

15

In General. With respect to the modified peptides of the present invention, the peptide portion may be attached to the vehicle (i.e., Fc domain) through the N-terminus and/or C-terminus of the peptide. Thus, the resulting vehicle-peptide composite may be described by the following formula:



wherein:

- F^1 is a vehicle (preferably an Fc domain);
- X^1 and X^2 are each independently selected from
 25 $-(L^1)_c-P^1$, $-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$, $-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3$,
 and $-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3-(L^4)_f-P^4$,
 L^1 , L^2 , L^3 , and L^4 are each independently linkers;
 a , b , c , d , e , and f are each independently 0 or
 30 1, provided that at least one of a and b is 1; and

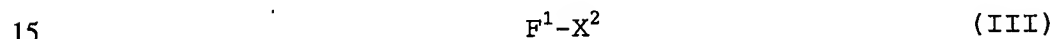
P^1 , P^2 , P^3 , and P^4 are each independently a pharmacologically active peptide selected from the group consisting of:

- i. SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 58, inclusive;
- 5 ii. SEQ ID NO: 202 to SEQ ID NO: 280, inclusive;
- iii. an analog of (i) or (ii); and
- iv. a derivative of (i), (ii) or (iii).

10 The modified peptides of formula I will comprise preferred embodiments of the formulas:



wherein F^1 is an Fc domain and is attached at the C-terminus of X^1 ;



wherein F^1 is an Fc domain and is attached at the N-terminus of X^2 ; and



20 wherein F^1 is an Fc domain and is attached at the N-terminus of $-(L)_c-P$.

In addition to the peptides (P) and the modified peptides provided by formulas (I)-(IV), also intended as part of the invention are fragments (i.e., "subsequences"), analogs, and derivatives of such
25 peptides and modified peptides which are substantially equivalent with respect to *in vitro* and/or *in vivo* anti-NGF activity, including but not limited to, monomers or multimers of any of the peptides (P) disclosed herein.

30 The term "analog" is intended to mean molecules representing one or more amino acid substitutions,

deletions and/or additions derived from the linear array of amino acids of the peptides (P) or the modified peptides provided for by (I)-(IV), and which are substantially equivalent with respect to *in vitro* and/or *in vivo* anti-NGF activity as compared to at least one analogous peptide or modified peptide specifically disclosed herein.

For the purposes of the invention, "substantially homologous" sequences are at least 81%, preferably at least 85%, more preferably at least 90%, and most preferably at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% identical, over any region of P of at least 10 amino acids, as determined by any of the alignment methods generally applied in the art (for example, the GAP program) and/or as discussed herein, even if the sequences differ more substantially outside of the P region.

Percent sequence identity can be determined by standard methods that are commonly used to compare the similarity in position of the amino acids of two polypeptides in order to generate an optimal alignment of two respective sequences. Such methods include, but are not limited to, those described in Computational Molecular Biology, Lesk, A.M., ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1988; Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects, Smith, D.W., ed., Academic Press, New York, 1993; Computer Analysis of Sequence Data, Part 1, Griffin, A.M., and Griffin, H.G., eds., Humana Press, New Jersey, 1994; Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology, von Heinje, G., Academic Press, 1987; Sequence Analysis Primer, Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds.,

M. Stockton Press, New York, 1991; and Carillo et al.,
SIAM J. Applied Math., 48:1073 (1988). Methods to
determine identity and similarity are also described in
publicly available computer programs. Preferred
5 computer program methods to determine identity and
similarity between two sequences include, but are not
limited to, the GCG program package, including GAP
(Devereux et al., *Nucl. Acid. Res.*, 12:387 (1984);
Genetics Computer Group, University of Wisconsin,
10 Madison, WI), BLASTP, BLASTN, and FASTA (Altschul et
al., *J. Mol. Biol.*, 215:403-410 (1990)). The BLASTX
program is publicly available from the National Center
for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) and other sources
(*BLAST Manual*, Altschul et al. NCB/NLM/NIH Bethesda, MD
15 20894; Altschul et al., *supra*). The well known Smith
Waterman algorithm may also be used to determine
identity.

Certain alignment schemes for aligning two amino
acid sequences may result in the matching of only a
20 short region of the two sequences, and this small
aligned region may have very high sequence identity
even though there is no significant relationship
between the two full length sequences. Preferred
methods to determine identity and/or similarity are
25 designed to give the largest match between the
sequences tested. For example, using the computer
algorithm GAP (Genetics Computer Group, University of
Wisconsin, Madison, WI), two polypeptides for which the
percent sequence identity is to be determined are
30 aligned for optimal matching of their respective amino
acids (the "matched span", as determined by the

algorithm). A gap opening penalty (which is calculated as 3X the average diagonal; the "average diagonal" is the average of the diagonal of the comparison matrix being used; the "diagonal" is the score or number assigned to each perfect amino acid match by the particular comparison matrix) and a gap extension penalty (which is usually 1/10 times the gap opening penalty), as well as a comparison matrix such as PAM 250 or BLOSUM 62 are used in conjunction with the algorithm. A standard comparison matrix (see Dayhoff et al., Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure, vol. 5, supp.3 (1978) for the PAM 250 comparison matrix; Henikoff et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA*, 89:10915-10919 (1992) for the BLOSUM 62 comparison matrix) is also used by the algorithm. Preferred parameters for a polypeptide sequence comparison include the following:

Algorithm: Needleman et al., *J. Mol. Biol.*, 48:443-453 (1970);
Comparison matrix: BLOSUM 62 from Henikoff et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 89:10915-10919 (1992);
Gap Penalty: 12
Gap Length Penalty: 4
Threshold of Similarity: 0

25

The GAP program is useful with the above parameters. The aforementioned parameters are the default parameters for polypeptide comparisons (along with no penalty for end gaps) using the GAP algorithm.

Preferred parameters for nucleic acid molecule sequence comparisons include the following:

Algorithm: Needleman *et al.*, *J. Mol Biol.*, 48:443-453 (1970);

Comparison matrix: matches = +10, mismatch = 0

Gap Penalty: 50

5 Gap Length Penalty: 3

The GAP program is also useful with the above parameters. The aforementioned parameters are the default parameters for nucleic acid molecule
10 comparisons.

Other exemplary algorithms, gap opening penalties, gap extension penalties, comparison matrices, thresholds of similarity, etc. may be used, including those set forth in the Program Manual, Wisconsin
15 Package, Version 9, September, 1997. The particular choices to be made will be apparent to those of skill in the art and will depend on the specific comparison to be made, such as DNA to DNA, protein to protein, protein to DNA; and additionally, whether the
20 comparison is between given pairs of sequences (in which case GAP or BestFit are generally preferred) or between one sequence and a large database of sequences (in which case FASTA or BLASTA are preferred).

Using a known computer program such as BLAST or
25 FASTA, two polypeptides are aligned for optimal matching of their respective amino acids (either along the full length of one or both sequences, or along a pre-determined portion of one or both sequences). The programs provide a "default" opening penalty and a
30 "default" gap penalty, and a scoring matrix such as PAM 250. A standard scoring matrix can be used in

conjunction with the computer program; see Dayhoff et al., in Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure, volume 5, supplement 3 (1978). The percent identity can then be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total number of identical matches} \times 100}{[\text{No. of residues in region of alignment, not including non-identical residues at either or both ends and residues opposite a gap}]}$$

- 5 Analog polypeptides in accordance with the invention will typically have one or more amino acid substitutions, deletions and/or insertions. It is generally recognized that conservative amino acid changes are least likely to perturb the structure
- 10 and/or function of a polypeptide and generally involve substitution of one amino acid with another that is similar in structure and/or function (e.g., amino acids with side chains similar in size, charge and/or shape). The nature of these substitutions are well known to one
- 15 skilled in the art and exemplary amino acid substitutions are summarized in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: Amino Acid Substitutions

Basic:

Arg; Lys; His; Asn; Gln

Acidic:

Glu; Asp

Polar:

Glu; Asn

Hydrophilic:

Asp; Glu; Asn; Ser; Tyr

Hydrophobic:

Ala; Met; Ile; Leu; nor-Leu; Val

Aromatic:

Phe; Trp; Tyr

Small:

Gly; Ala; Ser; Thr; Met

Table 2: Amino Acid Substitutions

<u>Amino Acid</u>	<u>Preferred Substitutions</u>	<u>Most Preferred Substitution</u>
Ala	Gly; Leu; Ile; Asn; Pro	Val
Arg	Ala; Asn; Gln; Ser	Lys
Asn	Arg; Gln; His; Lys; Ser; Tyr	Gln
Asp	Asn; Ser; Thr; Gln	Glu
Cys	Ala	Ser
Gln	Ala; Arg; Glu; Leu; Lys; Met; Ser; Tyr	Asn
Glu	Gln; Ser; Thr; Asn	Asp
Gly		Pro
His	Asn; Gln; Lys; Tyr; Phe	Arg
Ile	Tyr; Val; Met; Ala; Phe; nor-Leu	Leu
Leu	nor-Leu; Ile; Val; Met; Ala; Phe	Ile
Lys	Asn; Asp; Ala; Glu; Gln; Ser; Tyr	Arg
Met	Ala; Gln; Tyr; Trp; Phe	Leu
Phe	Leu; Val; Ile; Ala; Met	Leu
Pro	Ile; Val	Gly
Ser	Ala; Asn; Asp; Gly; Lys	Thr
Thr	Ala; Gly; Ile; Val; Lys	Ser
Trp	Phe; Tyr; His	Tyr
Tyr	Trp; Thr; Ser	Phe
Val	Ala; Ile; Met; Phe; Tyr; nor-Leu	Leu

- 5 Changing from A, F, H, I, L, M, P, V, W, or Y to C is more preferred if the new cysteine remains as a free thiol.

- Desired amino acid substitutions (whether
- 10 conservative or non-conservative) can be determined by those skilled in the art at the time such substitutions are desired. For example, amino acid substitutions can be used to identify important residues of the peptide sequence, or to increase or decrease the affinity of

the peptide or vehicle-peptide molecules (see preceding formula) described herein.

In certain embodiments, conservative amino acid substitutions also encompass non-naturally occurring amino acid residues which are typically incorporated by chemical peptide synthesis rather than by synthesis in biological systems.

As noted in the foregoing section, naturally occurring residues may be divided into classes based on common side chain properties that may be useful for modifications of sequence. For example, non-conservative substitutions may involve the exchange of a member of one of these classes for a member from another class. Such substituted residues may be introduced into regions of the peptide that are homologous with non-human orthologs, or into the non-homologous regions of the molecule. In addition, one may also make modifications using P or G for the purpose of influencing chain orientation.

In making such modifications, the hydropathic index of amino acids may be considered. Each amino acid has been assigned a hydropathic index on the basis of their hydrophobicity and charge characteristics, these are: isoleucine (+4.5); valine (+4.2); leucine (+3.8); phenylalanine (+2.8); cysteine/cystine (+2.5); methionine (+1.9); alanine (+1.8); glycine (-0.4); threonine (-0.7); serine (-0.8); tryptophan (-0.9); tyrosine (-1.3); proline (-1.6); histidine (-3.2); glutamate (-3.5); glutamine (-3.5); aspartate (-3.5); asparagine (-3.5); lysine (-3.9); and arginine (-4.5).

The importance of the hydropathic amino acid index in conferring interactive biological function on a protein is understood in the art. Kyte et al., J. Mol. Biol., 157: 105-131 (1982). It is known that certain
5 amino acids may be substituted for other amino acids having a similar hydropathic index or score and still retain a similar biological activity. In making changes based upon the hydropathic index, the substitution of amino acids whose hydropathic indices
10 are within ± 2 is preferred, those which are within ± 1 are particularly preferred, and those within ± 0.5 are even more particularly preferred.

It is also understood in the art that the substitution of like amino acids can be made
15 effectively on the basis of hydrophilicity. The greatest local average hydrophilicity of a protein, as governed by the hydrophilicity of its adjacent amino acids, correlates with its immunogenicity and antigenicity, i.e., with a biological property of the
20 protein.

The following hydrophilicity values have been assigned to amino acid residues: arginine (+3.0); lysine (+3.0); aspartate (+3.0 \pm 1); glutamate (+3.0 \pm 1); serine (+0.3); asparagine (+0.2); glutamine (+0.2);
25 glycine (0); threonine (-0.4); proline (-0.5 \pm 1); alanine (-0.5); histidine (-0.5); cysteine (-1.0); methionine (-1.3); valine (-1.5); leucine (-1.8); isoleucine (-1.8); tyrosine (-2.3); phenylalanine (-2.5); tryptophan (-3.4). In making changes based upon
30 similar hydrophilicity values, the substitution of amino acids whose hydrophilicity values are within ± 2

is preferred, those which are within ± 1 are particularly preferred, and those within ± 0.5 are even more particularly preferred. One may also identify epitopes from primary amino acid sequences on the basis of hydrophilicity. These regions are also referred to as "epitopic core regions."

A skilled artisan will be able to determine suitable analogs of the peptides and modified peptides set forth herein using well known techniques. For identifying suitable areas of the molecule that may be changed without destroying activity, one skilled in the art may target areas not believed to be important for activity. It will be appreciated that changes in areas of a peptide that are not conserved relative to other such similar peptides would be less likely to adversely affect the biological activity and/or structure of the peptide. One skilled in the art would also know that, even in relatively conserved regions, one may substitute chemically similar amino acids for the naturally occurring residues while retaining activity (conservative amino acid residue substitutions). Therefore, even areas that may be important for biological activity or for structure may be subject to conservative amino acid substitutions without destroying the biological activity or without adversely affecting the peptide structure.

Additionally, one skilled in the art can review structure-function studies identifying residues in similar peptides that are important for activity or structure. In view of such a comparison, one can predict the importance of amino acid residues in a

peptide that correspond to amino acid residues that are important for activity or structure in similar peptides. One skilled in the art may opt for chemically similar amino acid substitutions for such
5 predicted important amino acid residues of the peptides or modified peptides of the present invention.

One skilled in the art can also analyze the three-dimensional structure and amino acid sequence in relation to that structure in similar peptides or
10 polypeptides. In view of that information, one skilled in the art may predict the alignment of amino acid residues of a peptide or a polypeptide with respect to its three dimensional structure. One skilled in the art may choose not to make radical changes to amino
15 acid residues predicted to be on the surface of the protein, since such residues may be involved in important interactions with other molecules. Moreover, one skilled in the art may generate test analogs containing a single amino acid substitution at each
20 desired amino acid residue. The analogs can then be screened using activity assays known to those skilled in the art. Such data could be used to gather information about suitable analogs. For example, if one discovered that a change to a particular amino acid residue
25 resulted in destroyed, undesirably reduced, or unsuitable activity, analogs with such a change would be avoided. In other words, based on information gathered from such routine experiments, one skilled in the art can readily determine the amino acids where
30 further substitutions should be avoided either alone or in combination with other mutations.

A number of scientific publications have been devoted to the prediction of secondary structure. See Moulton J., *Curr. Op. in Biotech.*, 7(4):422-427 (1996), Chou et al., *Biochemistry*, 13(2):222-245 (1974); Chou et al., *Biochemistry*, 113(2):211-222 (1974); Chou et al., *Adv. Enzymol. Relat. Areas Mol. Biol.*, 47:45-148 (1978); Chou et al., *Ann. Rev. Biochem.*, 47:251-276 and Chou et al., *Biophys. J.*, 26:367-384 (1979). Moreover, computer programs are currently available to assist with predicting secondary structure. One method of predicting secondary structure is based upon homology modeling. For example, two polypeptides or proteins which have a sequence identity of greater than 30%, or similarity greater than 40% often have similar structural topologies. The recent growth of the protein structural data base (PDB) has provided enhanced predictability of secondary structure, including the potential number of folds within a polypeptide's or protein's structure. See Holm et al., *Nucl. Acid. Res.*, 27(1):244-247 (1999). It has been suggested (Brenner et al., *Curr. Op. Struct. Biol.*, 7(3):369-376 (1997)) that there are a limited number of folds in a given polypeptide or protein and that once a critical number of structures have been resolved, structural prediction will gain dramatically in accuracy.

Additional methods of predicting secondary structure include "threading" (Jones, D., *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.*, 7(3):377-87 (1997); Sippl et al., *Structure*, 4(1): 15-9 (1996)), "profile analysis" (Bowie et al., *Science*, 253:164-170 (1991); Gribskov et

al., Meth. Enzym., 183:146-159 (1990); Gribskov et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., 84(13):4355-8 (1987)), and "evolutionary linkage" (See Home, supra, and Brenner, supra).

5 Peptide and modified peptide fragments (i.e., subsequences) included within the invention will be those that have less than the full length sequence, but which possess substantially the same biological activity *in vitro* and/or *in vivo* with respect to anti-
10 NGF activity and are truncated at the amino terminus, the carboxy terminus, and/or internally.

 Peptide and modified peptide analogs, fragments, and derivatives in accordance with the invention will be useful for the same purposes for which the peptides
15 and modified peptides specifically disclosed herein are useful (i.e., antagonists of NGF activity *in vitro* and/or *in vivo*).

Peptides. The peptides used in conjunction with the
20 present invention are, as mentioned, peptides that modulate (e.g., increase or decrease) the activity of NGF. Phage display, in particular, has been useful in generating the peptides which are listed below in Table 3 (SEQ ID NOS: 1-29). Also useful are the methionyl-
25 mature (Met⁻¹) versions of each of these peptides, in which a methionine residue may be expressed at the N-terminus (SEQ ID NOS: 30-58). Especially preferred peptides of the present invention are the affinity matured peptides listed below in Table 5 (SEQ ID NOS:
30 202-280).

Vehicles. The term "vehicle" as used herein refers to a molecule that prevents degradation and/or increases half-life, reduces toxicity, reduces immunogenicity, or increases biological activity of a therapeutic protein.

5 In the context of the invention, the preferred vehicle constitutes an Fc domain. One aspect of the invention requires the presence of at least one vehicle (F¹) attached to a peptide through the N-terminus, C-terminus, and/or a side chain of one of the amino acid
10 residues. Multiple vehicles may be used, such as, for example, Fc domains (Fc) at each terminus.

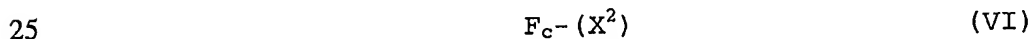
The Fc domain may be fused to the N or C termini of the peptide or at both the N and C termini. A native Fc may be extensively modified to form an Fc
15 analog in accordance with the invention, provided that binding to the intended substrate (i.e., NGF) is maintained; see, for example, WO 97/34631 and WO 96/32478. In such Fc variants, one may remove one or more sites of a native Fc that provide structural
20 features or functional activity not required by the fusion molecules of the invention. One may remove these sites by, for example, substituting or deleting residues, inserting residues into the site, or truncating portions containing the site. The inserted
25 or substituted residues may also be altered amino acids, such as peptidomimetics or D-amino acids. Fc variants may be desirable for a number of reasons, and several of them are described below. Exemplary Fc variants include molecules and sequences in which:

1. Sites involved in disulfide bond formation are removed. Such removal may avoid reaction with other cysteine-containing proteins present in the host cell used to produce the molecules of the invention. For this purpose, the cysteine-containing segment at the N-terminus may be truncated or cysteine residues may be deleted or substituted with other amino acids (for example, alanyl or seryl).

2. A native Fc is modified to make it more compatible with a selected host cell. For example, one may remove the PA sequence near the N-terminus of a typical native Fc, which may be recognized by a digestive enzyme in *E. coli* such as proline iminopeptidase. One may also add an N-terminal methionine residue, especially when the molecule is expressed recombinantly in a bacterial cell such as *E. coli*. The Fc domain of SEQ ID NO: 60 (Figure 2) is one such Fc variant. Such an Fc variant is preferred for certain embodiments of the present invention, in particular, those embodiments having the formulas:



wherein the Fc domain is attached to the N-terminus of the peptide;



wherein the Fc domain is attached to the N-terminus of the linker-peptide component (X^2) of a modified peptide; and most preferably



wherein the Fc domain is attached at the N-terminus of

the linker-peptide component (X^2) of a modified peptide and wherein (X^2) has the formula $-(L)_c-P$.

Embodiments of the present invention also include modified peptides of the formulas:

5 $P-F_c$ (VIII)

wherein a Fc domain is attached to the C-terminus of the peptide;

$(X^1)-F_c$ (IX)

wherein the Fc domain is attached to the C-terminus of the peptide-linker component (X^1); and

10 $P-(L)_c-F_c$ (X)

wherein the Fc domain is attached at the C-terminus of the linker-peptide component (X^2) and wherein (X^2) has the formula $P-(L)_c$. For modified peptides of the formula (VIII)-(X), the preferred vehicle is a Fc variant wherein the Fc domain shown in SEQ ID NO:60 lacks the methionine residue shown at position 1 of SEQ ID NO:60.

20 3. A portion of the N-terminus of a native Fc is removed to prevent N-terminal heterogeneity when expressed in a selected host cell. For this purpose, one may delete any of the first twenty amino acid residues at the N-terminus, particularly those at positions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Such an Fc variant is preferred for certain embodiments of the present invention, in particular, when the vehicle (F^1) is attached to the N-terminus of the peptide or linker-peptide component of a modified peptide of the present invention.

30

4. One or more glycosylation sites are removed. Residues that are typically glycosylated (e.g., asparagine) may confer cytolytic response. Such residues may be deleted or substituted with residues
5 that are not glycosylated (e.g., alanine).

5. Sites involved in interaction with complement, such as the C1q binding site, are removed. For example, one may delete or substitute the EKK sequence
10 of human IgG1. Complement recruitment may not be advantageous for the molecules of the invention and so may be avoided with such an Fc variant.

6. Sites are removed that affect binding to Fc
15 receptors other than a salvage receptor. A native Fc may have sites for interaction with certain white blood cells that are not required for the fusion molecules of the present invention and so may be removed.

20 7. The ADCC site is removed. ADCC sites are known in the art; see, for example, Molec. Immunol., Volume 29 Number 5, pages 633-639 (1992) with regard to ADCC sites in IgG1. These sites, as well, are not required for the modified peptides (fusion products) of
25 the present invention and so may be removed.

8. When the native Fc is derived from a non-human antibody, the native Fc may be humanized. Typically, to humanize a native Fc, one will substitute selected
30 residues in the non-human native Fc with residues that

are normally found in human native Fc. Techniques for antibody humanization are well known in the art.

As between the peptides or modified peptides of the present invention and substantial homologs thereof, it is preferable that no more than six residues in the P region, other than at termini, are different. More preferably, substantial homologs contemplated by the present invention include molecules with up to about six amino acid substitutions, insertions, or deletions at any particular locus, other than at a termini, of the P region of a peptide or modified peptide of the present invention. Most preferably, the divergence in sequence between a peptide or modified peptide and a substantial homolog thereof, particularly in the specified P region, is in the form of "conservative modifications".

Linkers. Any "linker" group is optional. When present, its chemical structure is not critical, since it serves primarily as a spacer. The linker is preferably made up of amino acids linked together by peptide bonds. Thus, in preferred embodiments, the linker is made up of from 1 to 20 amino acids linked by peptide bonds, wherein the amino acids are selected from the twenty naturally occurring amino acids. Some of these amino acids may be glycosylated, as will be understood by those skilled in the art. In a more preferred embodiment, the 1 to 20 amino acids are selected from glycine, alanine, proline, asparagine, glutamine, and lysine. Even more preferably, a linker is made up of a majority of amino acids that are sterically unhindered, such as glycine and alanine.

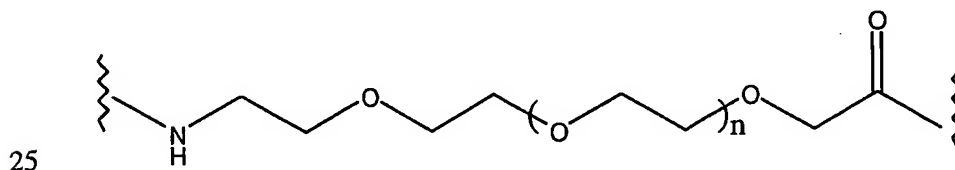
Thus, preferred linkers are polyglycines, particularly (Gly)₄ (SEQ ID NO: 284), (Gly)₅ (SEQ ID NO: 285), (Gly)₇ (SEQ ID NO: 286), as well as poly(Gly-Ala) and polyalanines. Other specific examples of linkers are:

- 5 (Gly)₃Lys(Gly)₄ (SEQ ID NO: 123);
 (Gly)₃AsnGlySer(Gly)₂ (SEQ ID NO: 124);
 (Gly)₃Cys(Gly)₄ (SEQ ID NO: 125); and
 GlyProAsnGlyGly (SEQ ID NO: 126).

- 10 To explain the above nomenclature, for example, (Gly)₃Lys(Gly)₄ means Gly-Gly-Gly-Lys-Gly-Gly-Gly-Gly. Combinations of Gly and Ala are also preferred. The linkers shown here are merely exemplary; linkers within the scope of the invention may be much longer and may
 15 include other residues.

- Non-peptide linkers are also possible. For example, alkyl linkers such as -NH-(CH₂)_s-C(O)-, wherein s = 2-20 could be used. These alkyl linkers may further be substituted by any non-sterically
 20 hindering group such as lower alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₆) lower acyl, halogen (e.g., Cl, Br), CN, NH₂, phenyl, etc. An exemplary non-peptide linker is a PEG linker,

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wherein n is such that the linker has a molecular weight of 100 to 5000 kilodaltons (kD), preferably 100

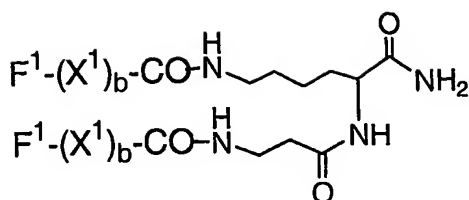
to 500 kD. The peptide linkers may be altered to form derivatives in the same manner as described above.

Derivatives. Also contemplated are derivatives of the
5 peptides or the modified peptides of the present invention. Such derivatives may improve the solubility, absorption, biological half-life, and the like, of the peptides or modified peptides. The moieties may alternatively eliminate or attenuate any
10 undesirable side-effect of the peptides or modified peptides, and the like. Exemplary derivatives include peptides or modified peptides in which:

1. The peptide or modified peptide or some
15 portion thereof is cyclic. For example, the peptide or peptide portion of a modified peptide may be modified to contain two or more Cys residues (e.g., in the linker), which could cyclize by disulfide bond formation. For citations to references on the
20 preparation of cyclized derivatives, see WO 00/24782.

2. The peptide or modified peptide is cross-linked or is rendered capable of cross-linking between
molecules. For example, the peptide or peptide portion
25 of a modified peptide may be modified to contain one Cys residue and thereby be able to form an intermolecular disulfide bond with a like molecule. The modified peptide may also be cross-linked through its C-terminus, as in the molecule shown below.

43



3. One or more peptidyl [-C(O)NR-] linkages (bonds) is replaced by a non-peptidyl linkage.

5 Exemplary non-peptidyl linkages are -CH₂-carbamate [-CH₂-OC(O)NR-], phosphonate, -CH₂-sulfonamide [-CH₂-S(O)₂NR-], urea [-NHC(O)NH-], -CH₂-secondary amine, and alkylated peptide [-C(O)NR⁶- wherein R⁶ is lower alkyl].

10

4. The N-terminus is derivatized. Typically, the N-terminus may be acylated or modified to a substituted amine. Exemplary N-terminal derivative groups include -NRR¹ (other than -NH₂), -NRC(O)R¹, -NRC(O)OR¹,

15 -NRS(O)₂R¹, -NHC(O)NHR¹, succinimide, or benzyloxycarbonyl-NH- (CBZ-NH-), wherein R and R¹ are each independently hydrogen or lower alkyl and wherein the phenyl ring may be substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C₁-
20 C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, chloro, and bromo.

5. The free C-terminus is derivatized.

Typically, the C-terminus is esterified or amidated.

For example, one may use methods described in the art
25 to add (NH-CH₂-CH₂-NH₂)₂ to modified peptides of the invention having any of SEQ ID NOS: 1 to 58 at the C-terminus. Likewise, one may use methods described in the art to add -NH₂ to modified peptides of the

invention having any of SEQ ID NOS: 1 to 58 at the C-terminus. Exemplary C-terminal derivative groups include, for example, $-C(O)R^2$ wherein R^2 is lower alkoxy or $-NR^3R^4$ wherein R^3 and R^4 are independently
5 hydrogen or C_1 - C_8 alkyl (preferably C_1 - C_4 alkyl).

6. A disulfide bond is replaced with another, preferably more stable, cross-linking moiety (e.g., an alkylene). See, for example, Bhatnagar et al., J. Med.
10 Chem., Volume 39, pages 3814-3819 (1996); Alberts et al., Thirteenth Am. Pep. Symp., pages 357-359 (1993).

Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful for cross-linking the peptides or modified peptides or their
15 functional derivatives to a water-insoluble support matrix or to other macromolecular vehicles. Commonly used cross-linking agents include, e.g., 1,1-bis(diazoacetyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, for example, esters with 4-azidosalicylic acid,
20 homobifunctional imidoesters, including disuccinimidyl esters such as 3,3'-dithiobis(succinimidylpropionate), and bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimido-1,8-octane. Derivatizing agents such as methyl-3-[(p-azidophenyl)dithio]-propioimide yield photo-activatable
25 intermediates that are capable of forming crosslinks in the presence of light. Alternatively, reactive water-insoluble matrices such as cyanogen bromide-activated carbohydrates and the reactive substrates described in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,969,287; 3,691,016; 4,195,128;
30 4,247,642; 4,229,537; and 4,330,440 are employed for protein immobilization.

Carbohydrate (oligosaccharide) groups may conveniently be attached to sites that are known to be glycosylation sites in proteins. Generally, O-linked oligosaccharides are attached to serine (Ser) or
5 threonine (Thr) residues, while N-linked oligosaccharides are attached to asparagine (Asn) residues when they are part of the sequence Asn-X-Ser/Thr, where X can be any amino acid except proline. X is preferably one of the nineteen naturally occurring
10 amino acids other than proline. The structures of N-linked and O-linked oligosaccharides and the sugar residues found in each type are different. One type of sugar that is commonly found on both is N-acetylneuraminic acid (referred to as sialic acid).
15 Sialic acid is usually the terminal residue of both N-linked and O-linked oligosaccharides and, by virtue of its negative charge, may confer acidic properties to the glycosylated modified peptide. Such site(s) may be incorporated in the linker of the modified peptides of
20 the invention and are preferably glycosylated by a cell during recombinant production of the polypeptide modified peptides (e.g., in mammalian cells such as CHO, BHK, COS). However, such sites may further be glycosylated by synthetic or semi-synthetic procedures
25 known in the art.

Other possible modifications include hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl or threonyl residues, oxidation of the sulfur atom in Cys, methylation of the alpha-amino
30 groups of lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains.

Creighton, *Proteins: Structure and Molecule Properties*,
W. H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, pages 79-86 (1983).

Also contemplated are the chemical modifications
of the peptides by the attachment of at least one
5 moiety wherein said moiety permits an increase in
overall stability of the modified peptide and increase
in circulation time in the body. Moieties useful as
covalently attached vehicles in the invention may also
be used for this purpose. Examples of such moieties
10 include: polyethylene glycol (PEG), copolymers of
ethylene glycol and propylene glycol, carboxymethyl
cellulose, dextran, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl
pyrrolidone and polyproline. See, for example,
Abuchowski and Davis, *Soluble Polymer-Enzyme Adducts*,
15 *Enzymes as Drugs*, Hocenberg and Roberts, eds., Wiley-
Interscience, New York, NY, pages 367-383 (1981);
Newmark et al., *J. Appl. Biochem.* Volume 4, pages 185-
189 (1982). Other polymers that could be used are
poly-1,3-dioxolane and poly-1,3,6-trioxocane.
20 Preferred are PEG moieties.

Peptides and modified peptides of the present
invention may be changed at the DNA level, as well. The
DNA sequence of any portion of the modified peptide may
be changed to codons more compatible with the chosen
25 host cell. For *E. coli*, which is the preferred host
cell, optimized codons are known in the art. Codons
may be substituted to eliminate restriction sites or to
include silent restriction sites, which may aid in
processing of the DNA in the selected host cell. The
30 vehicle, linker and peptide DNA sequences may be

modified to include any of the foregoing sequence changes.

Methods of Making

5 The modified peptides of the invention, for the most part, may be made in transformed host cells using recombinant DNA techniques. To do so, a recombinant DNA molecule coding for the peptide is prepared. Methods of preparing such DNA molecules are well known
10 in the art. Reference works on the general principles of recombinant DNA Technology include Watson et al., *Molecular Biology of the Gene*, Volumes I and II, The Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Company, Inc., Menlo Park, Calif. (1987); Darnell et al., *Molecular Cell Biology*,
15 Scientific American Books, Inc., New York, N.Y. (1986); Lewin, *Genes II*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, N.Y. (1985); Old, et al., *Principles of Gene Manipulation: An Introduction to Genetic Engineering*, 2k edition, University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif.
20 (1981); Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989); and Ausubel et al, *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Wiley Interscience, N.Y., (1987, 1992). These references are
25 herein entirely incorporated by reference as are the references cited therein.

For instance, sequences coding for the peptides can be excised from DNA using suitable restriction enzymes. Alternatively, the DNA molecule can be
30 synthesized using chemical synthesis techniques, such

as the phosphoramidate method. Also, a combination of these techniques can be used.

The invention also includes a vector capable of expressing the peptides or modified peptides in an appropriate host. The vector comprises the DNA molecule that codes for the peptides or modified peptides operatively linked to appropriate expression control sequences. Methods of effecting this operative linking, either before or after the DNA molecule is inserted into the vector, are well known. Expression control sequences include promoters, activators, enhancers, operators, ribosomal binding sites, start signals, stop signals, cap signals, polyadenylation signals, and other signals involved with the control of transcription or translation.

The resulting vector having the DNA molecule thereon is used to transform an appropriate host. This transformation may be performed using methods well known in the art.

Any of a large number of available and well-known host cells may be used in the practice of the invention. The selection of a particular host is dependent upon a number of factors recognized by the art. These include, for example, compatibility with the chosen expression vector, toxicity of the peptides encoded by the DNA molecule, rate of transformation, ease of recovery of the peptides or modified peptides, expression characteristics, bio-safety, and costs. A balance of these factors must be struck, with the understanding that not all hosts may be equally

effective for the expression of a particular DNA sequence.

Within these general guidelines, useful microbial hosts include bacteria from the genera *Bacillus*,
5 *Escherichia* (such as *E. coli*), *Pseudomonas*,
Streptomyces, *Salmonella*, *Erwinia*, and yeasts from the
genera *Hansenula*, *Kluyveromyces*, *Pichia*, *Rhino-*
sporidium, *Saccharomyces*, and *Schizosaccharomyces*, and
other fungi. The more preferred hosts are
10 microorganisms of the species *Pichia pastoris*, *Bacillus*
subtilis, *Bacillus brevis*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*,
the various strains of *Escherichia coli* (e.g., HB101,
(ATCC NO. 33694) DH5 α , DH10, and MC1061 (ATCC NO.
53338)), and *Yarrowia lipolytica*.
15 A number of suitable mammalian host cells are also
known in the art and many are available from the
American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 10801
University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110-2209.
Examples include, but are not limited to, mammalian
20 cells, such as Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO) (ATCC
No. CCL61) CHO DHFR-cells (Urlaub et al., *Proc. Natl.*
Acad. Sci. USA, 97:4216-4220 (1980)), human embryonic
kidney (HEK) 293 or 293T cells (ATCC No. CRL1573), or
3T3 cells (ATCC No. CCL92). The selection of suitable
25 mammalian host cells and methods for transformation,
culture, amplification, screening and product
production and purification are known in the art.
Other suitable mammalian cell lines, are the monkey
COS-1 (ATCC No. CRL1650) and COS-7 cell lines (ATCC No.
30 CRL1651), and the CV-1 cell line (ATCC No. CCL70).
Further exemplary mammalian host cells include primate

cell lines and rodent cell lines, including transformed cell lines. Normal diploid cells, cell strains derived from *in vitro* culture of primary tissue, as well as primary explants, are also suitable. Candidate cells
5 may be genotypically deficient in the selection gene, or may contain a dominantly acting selection gene. Other suitable mammalian cell lines include, but are not limited to, mouse neuroblastoma N2A cells, HeLa, mouse L-929 cells, 3T3 lines derived from Swiss, Balb-c
10 or NIH mice, BHK or HaK hamster cell lines, which are available from the ATCC. Each of these cell lines is known by and available to those skilled in the art of protein expression.

Many strains of yeast cells known to those skilled
15 in the art are also available as host cells for the expression of the polypeptides of the present invention. Preferred yeast cells include, for example, *saccharomyces cerivisae* and *pichia pastoris*.

Additionally, where desired, insect cell systems
20 may be utilized in the methods of the present invention. Such systems are described for example in Kitts et al., *Biotechniques*, 14:810-817 (1993); Lucklow, *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.*, 4:564-572 (1993); and Lucklow et al. (*J. Virol.*, 67:4566-4579 (1993)).
25 Preferred insect cells are Sf-9 and HI5 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Ca). One may also use transgenic animals to express the peptides and modified peptides of the present invention. For example, one may use a transgenic milk-producing animal (a cow or goat, for
30 example) and obtain the peptide or modified peptide in the animal milk. One may also use plants to produce

the peptides and modified peptides of the present invention, however, in general, the glycosylation occurring in plants is different from that produced in mammalian cells, and may result in a glycosylated
5 product which is not suitable for human therapeutic use.

The transformed host is cultured and a single clonal isolate is purified. Host cells may be cultured under conventional fermentation conditions so that the
10 desired modified peptides are expressed. Such fermentation conditions are well known in the art. Any promoter which is functional in the host cell may be used to control gene expression.

Preferably the modified peptides, or at least the
15 peptide portion thereof, of the invention are secreted. If the modified peptide or peptide portion thereof is secreted, the peptides can be purified from culture by methods well known in the art.

If the modified peptide or peptide portion thereof
20 is expressed in bacterial hosts as insoluble inclusion bodies the modified peptides or peptide portion thereof can be harvested from host cells in accordance with methods known in the art. For example, the solubilization of washed and frozen inclusion bodies
25 can be accomplished by the addition of a buffer containing a chaotropic agent and a reducing agent to thawed inclusion bodies. Preferably, the solubilization mixture is diluted into the refold buffer to form the correct protein conformation and
30 disulfide bonds. Redox reagents may be added to the refold buffer just prior to the addition of the

solubilization mixture. The refold solution may be passed through a filter system to remove particulate matter and then be concentrated by low temperature (approximately 5°C) ultrafiltration (UF). Low
5 temperature dialfiltration (DF) may be performed also to remove low molecular weight solutes. Precipitation and clarification at an acidic pH is generally carried out to remove the majority of host cell impurities, product aggregates, and misfolded impurities. Residual
10 host cell impurities and product aggregates may be removed by cation exchange chromatography e.g., on SP Sepharose FF media, Q Sepharose HP column, and/or Ceramic Hydroxyapatite resin (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA).

The modified peptides, or at least the peptide
15 portion thereof, may also be made by synthetic methods. For example, solid phase synthesis techniques may be used. Suitable techniques are well known in the art, and include those described in Merrifield, Chem. Polypeptides, pages 335-361 (Katsoyannis and Panayotis
20 editors) (1973); Merrifield, J. Am. Chem. Soc., Volume 85, page 2149 (1963); Davis et al., Biochem. Intl., Volume 10, pages 394-414 (1985); Stewart and Young, Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis (1969); U.S. Patent No. 3,941,763; Finn et al., The Proteins (3d edition),
25 Volume 2, pages 105-253 (1976); and Erickson et al., The Proteins (Third Edition), Volume 2, pages 257-527 (1976). Solid phase synthesis is the preferred technique for making individual peptides because of its cost-effectiveness.

Modified peptides that contain non-peptide groups may be synthesized by well-known organic chemistry techniques.

5 Pharmaceutical Compositions

In General. The present invention also provides methods of using pharmaceutical compositions of the inventive peptides and/or modified peptides, e.g., in the prevention or treatment of pain (including, but not limited to, inflammatory pain and associated hyperalgesia and allodynia, neuropathic pain and associated hyperalgesia and allodynia, diabetic neuropathy pain, causalgia, sympathetically maintained pain, deafferentation syndromes, acute pain, tension headache, migraine, dental pain, pain from trauma, surgical pain, pain resulting from amputation or abscess, causalgia, demyelinating diseases, and trigeminal neuralgia). The peptides and modified peptides of the invention have therapeutic value for the prevention or treatment of other diseases linked to NGF as a causative agent, including, but not limited to, asthma, urge incontinence (i.e., hyperactive bladder), psoriasis, cancer (especially, pancreatic cancer and melanoma), chronic alcoholism, stroke, thalamic pain syndrome, diabetes, acquired immune deficiency syndrome ("AIDS"), toxins and chemotherapy, general headache, migraine, cluster headache, mixed-vascular and non-vascular syndromes, general inflammation, arthritis, rheumatic diseases, lupus, osteoarthritis, inflammatory bowel disorders, inflammatory eye disorders, inflammatory or unstable bladder disorders, psoriasis,

skin complaints with inflammatory components, sunburn, carditis, dermatitis, myositis, neuritis, collagen vascular diseases, chronic inflammatory conditions, asthma, epithelial tissue damage or dysfunction, herpes simplex, disturbances of visceral motility at respiratory, genitourinary, gastrointestinal or vascular regions, wounds, burns, allergic skin reactions, pruritis, vitiligo, general gastrointestinal disorders, colitis, gastric ulceration, duodenal ulcers, vasomotor or allergic rhinitis, or bronchial disorders.

The invention also provides for the use of the peptides and/or modified peptides of the present invention for the prevention or treatment of the same diseases listed above.

Accordingly, the present invention also relates to the use of one or more of the peptide and/or modified peptides of the present invention in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a disorder such as any one of those mentioned above.

Such pharmaceutical compositions or medicaments may be for administration by injection, or for oral, pulmonary, nasal, transdermal or other forms of administration. In general, the invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions comprising effective amounts of a peptide or modified peptide of the invention (in amounts effective to prevent, ameliorate, or abolish pain or any of the other medical conditions provided herein) together with pharmaceutically acceptable diluents, preservatives, solubilizers, emulsifiers, adjuvants and/or carriers. Such compositions include diluents of various buffer content (e.g., Tris-HCl, acetate, phosphate), pH

and ionic strength; additives such as detergents and solubilizing agents (e.g., Tween 80, Polysorbate 80), anti-oxidants (e.g., ascorbic acid, sodium metabisulfite), preservatives (e.g., Thimerosal, benzyl alcohol) and bulking substances (e.g., lactose, mannitol); incorporation of the material into particulate preparations of polymeric modified peptides such as polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, etc. or into liposomes. Hyaluronic acid may also be used, and this may have the effect of promoting sustained duration in the circulation. Such compositions may influence the physical state, stability, rate of *in vivo* release, and rate of *in vivo* clearance of the present proteins and derivatives. See, for example, Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th Edition., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, pages 1435-1712 (1990), which is herein incorporated by reference. The compositions may be prepared in liquid form, or as a dried powder (such as lyophilized form). Implantable sustained release formulations are also contemplated, as are transdermal formulations.

Oral dosage forms. Contemplated for use herein are oral solid dosage forms, which are described generally in Chapter 89 of Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, above, which is herein incorporated by reference. Solid dosage forms include tablets, capsules, pills, troches or lozenges, cachets or pellets. Also, liposomal or proteinoid encapsulation may be used to formulate the present compositions (such as, for example, the proteinoid microspheres reported in U.S. Patent No. 4,925,673). Liposomal encapsulation

may be used, and the liposomes may be derivatized with various polymers (see, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,013,556). A description of possible solid dosage forms is given in Chapter 10 of Marshall, K., Modern
5 Pharmaceutics, edited by G. S. Banker and C. T. Rhodes (1979), herein incorporated by reference. In general, the formulation will include a modified peptide of the invention, as well as inert ingredients which allow for protection against the stomach environment and
10 release of the modified peptide in the intestine.

Also specifically contemplated are oral dosage forms of the inventive peptides or modified peptides themselves. In this regard, if necessary, the peptides or modified peptides may be chemically modified so that
15 oral delivery is efficacious. It is also possible to use a salt of a modified aliphatic amino acid, such as sodium N-(8-[2-hydroxybenzoyl] amino) caprylate (SNAC), as a carrier to enhance absorption of the modified peptides of the invention. See U.S. Patent No.
20 5,792,451, entitled "Oral Drug Delivery Composition and Methods".

The peptides or modified peptides of the invention can be included in the formulation as fine
multiparticulates in the form of granules or pellets of
25 a particle size about one millimeter. The formulation of the material for capsule administration could also be as a powder, as lightly compressed plugs, or even as tablets. The therapeutic could be prepared by compression.

30 Colorants and flavoring agents may all be included. For example, the peptide or modified peptide

or derivative thereof may be formulated (such as by liposome or microsphere encapsulation) and then further contained within an edible product, such as a refrigerated beverage containing colorants and
5 flavoring agents.

One may dilute or increase the volume of the peptide or modified peptide of the invention with an inert material. These diluents could include carbohydrates, especially, mannitol, α -lactose,
10 anhydrous lactose, cellulose, sucrose, modified dextrans and starch. Certain inorganic salts may also be used as fillers, including calcium triphosphate, magnesium carbonate and sodium chloride. Some commercially available diluents are Fast-Flo, Emdex,
15 STA-Rx 1500, Emcompress and Avicell.

Disintegrants may be included in the formulation of the therapeutic into a solid dosage form. Materials used as disintegrants include, but are not limited to, starch, including the commercially available
20 disintegrant based on starch, Explotab. Sodium starch glycolate, Amberlite, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, ultramylopectin, sodium alginate, gelatin, orange peel, acid carboxymethyl cellulose, natural sponge and bentonite may also be used. Another form of the
25 disintegrants are the insoluble cationic exchange resins. Powdered gums may be used as disintegrants and as binders, and these can include powdered gums such as agar, Karaya or tragacanth. Alginic acid and its sodium salt are also useful as disintegrants.

30 Binders may be used to hold the components of the pharmaceutical composition together to form a hard

tablet, and they include materials from natural products such as acacia, tragacanth, starch and gelatin. Others include methyl cellulose (MC), ethyl cellulose (EC) and carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC).

- 5 Polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) and hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose (HPMC) could both be used in alcoholic solutions to granulate the therapeutic.

An anti-frictional agent may be included in the formulation to prevent sticking during the formulating process. Lubricants may be used as a layer between the therapeutic and the die wall, and these can include, but are not limited to: stearic acid, including its magnesium and calcium salts, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), liquid paraffin, vegetable oils and waxes.

- 15 Soluble lubricants may also be used such as sodium lauryl sulfate, magnesium lauryl sulfate, polyethylene glycol of various molecular weights, Carbowax 4000 and 6000.

Glidants that might improve the flow properties of the modified peptide during formulation and to aid rearrangement during compression might be added. Such glidants may include starch, talc, pyrogenic silica and hydrated silicoaluminate.

- To aid dissolution of the peptide or modified peptide of the invention into the aqueous environment, a surfactant might be added as a wetting agent. Such surfactants may include anionic detergents such as sodium lauryl sulfate, dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate and dioctyl sodium sulfonate. Cationic detergents may be used and can include benzalkonium chloride or benzethonium chloride. The list of potential nonionic

detergents that may be included in the formulation as surfactants are lauromacrogol 400, polyoxyl 40 stearate, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil 10, 50 and 60, glycerol monostearate, polysorbate 40, 60, 5 65 and 80, sucrose fatty acid ester, methyl cellulose and carboxymethyl cellulose. These surfactants may be present in the formulation either alone or as a mixture in different ratios.

Additives may also be included in the formulation 10 to enhance uptake of the peptide or modified peptide. Additives potentially having this property include various fatty acids, such as, for instance, oleic acid, linoleic acid and linolenic acid.

Controlled release formulation may be desirable. 15 The peptide or modified peptide of the invention may be incorporated into an inert matrix which permits release by either diffusion or leaching mechanisms, for example, gums. Slowly degenerating matrices may also be incorporated into the formulation, for example, 20 alginates or polysaccharides. Another form of a controlled release of the peptide or modified peptide of the invention is by a method based on the Oros therapeutic system (Alza Corp.), i.e., the drug is enclosed in a semipermeable membrane which allows water 25 to enter and push drug out through a single small opening due to osmotic effects. Some enteric coatings also have a delayed release effect.

Other coatings may be used for the formulation. These include a variety of sugars which could be 30 applied in a coating pan. The therapeutic agent could also be given in a film-coated tablet, and the

materials used in this instance are divided into two groups. The first are the nonenteric materials and include methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, methylhydroxy-ethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl-methyl cellulose, sodium carboxy-methyl cellulose, providone and the polyethylene glycols. The second group consists of enteric materials that are commonly esters of phthalic acid.

10 A mixture of materials may be used to provide the optimum film coating. Film coating may be carried out in a pan coater, in a fluidized bed, or by compression coating.

15 Pulmonary delivery forms. Also contemplated herein is pulmonary delivery of a pharmaceutical composition in accordance with the invention. The peptide or modified peptide (or derivatives thereof) is delivered to the lungs of a mammal while inhaling and
20 traverses across the lung epithelial lining to the blood stream. Reports relating to the pulmonary delivery of macromolecules that may be helpful in this regard include Adjei et al., Pharma. Res., Volume 7, pages 565-569 (1990); Adjei et al., Internatl. J. Pharmaceutics, Volume 63, pages 135-144 (1990) (leuprolide acetate); Braquet et al., J. Cardiovasc. Pharmacol., Volume 13 (suppl.5), s.143-146 (1989) (endothelin-1); Hubbard et al., Annals Int. Med., Volume 3, pages 206-12 (1989) (α 1-antitrypsin); Smith
25 et al., J. Clin. Invest., Volume 84, pages 1145-1146 (1989) (α 1-proteinase); Oswein et al., "Aerosolization

of Proteins", Proc. Symp. Resp. Drug Delivery II, Keystone, Colorado (1990) (recombinant human growth hormone); Debs et al., J. Immunol., Volume 140, pages 3482-3488 (1988) (interferon- γ and tumor necrosis factor α); and U.S. Patent No. 5,284,656 (granulocyte colony stimulating factor).

Contemplated for use in the practice of the invention are a wide range of mechanical devices designed for the pulmonary delivery of therapeutic products, including but not limited to nebulizers, metered dose inhalers, and powder inhalers, all of which are familiar to those skilled in the art. Some specific examples of commercially available devices suitable for the practice of the invention are the Ultravent nebulizer, manufactured by Mallinckrodt, Inc., St. Louis, Missouri; the Acorn II nebulizer, manufactured by Marquest Medical Products, Englewood, Colorado; the Ventolin metered dose inhaler, manufactured by Glaxo Inc., Research Triangle Park, North Carolina; and the Spinhaler powder inhaler, manufactured by Fisons Corp., Bedford, Massachusetts.

All such devices require the use of formulations suitable for the dispensing of the described peptides and modified peptides. Typically, each formulation is specific to the type of device employed and may involve the use of an appropriate propellant material, in addition to diluents, adjuvants and/or carriers useful in therapy.

The peptides or modified peptides of the invention will most advantageously be prepared in particulate form, with an average particle size of

less than 10 micrometers (μm), or microns, and most preferably in the range from 0.5 to 5 μm , for most effective delivery to the distal lung.

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers for these
5 pulmonary compositions include carbohydrates such as trehalose, mannitol, xylitol, sucrose, lactose, and sorbitol. Other ingredients for use in formulations may include DPPC, DOPE, DSPC and DOPC. Natural or synthetic surfactants may be used. PEG may be used
10 (even apart from its use in derivatizing the protein or analog). Dextrans, such as cyclodextran, bile salts, cellulose and cellulose derivatives may also be used. Amino acids may be used, such as in a buffer formulation.

15 In addition, the use of liposomes, microcapsules or microspheres, inclusion complexes, or other types of carriers is contemplated.

Formulations suitable for use with a nebulizer, either jet or ultrasonic type, will typically comprise
20 the described modified peptide dissolved in water at a concentration of about 0.1 to 25 milligrams (mg) of biologically active protein per milliliter (ml) of solution. The formulation may also include a buffer and a simple sugar (e.g., for peptide stabilization and
25 regulation of osmotic pressure). The nebulizer formulation may also contain a surfactant, to reduce or prevent surface induced aggregation of the protein caused by atomization of the solution in forming the aerosol.

30 Formulations for use with a metered-dose inhaler device will generally comprise a finely divided powder

containing the described modified peptide suspended in a propellant with the aid of a surfactant. The propellant may be any conventional material employed for this purpose, such as a chlorofluorocarbon, a hydrochlorofluorocarbon, a hydrofluorocarbon, or a hydrocarbon, including trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethanol, and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, or combinations thereof. Suitable surfactants include sorbitan trioleate and soya lecithin. Oleic acid may also be useful as a surfactant.

Formulations for dispensing from a powder inhaler device will comprise a finely divided dry powder containing the described modified peptide and may also include a bulking agent, such as lactose, sorbitol, sucrose, mannitol, trehalose, or xylitol in amounts which facilitate dispersal of the powder from the device, e.g., 50 to 90% by weight of the formulation.

Nasal delivery forms. Nasal delivery of the peptides and modified peptides is also contemplated. Nasal delivery allows the passage of the modified peptides of the invention to the blood stream directly after administering the therapeutic product to the nose, without the necessity for deposition of the product in the lung. Formulations for nasal delivery include those with dextran or cyclodextran. Delivery via transport across other mucous membranes is also contemplated.

Dosages. The dosage regimen involved in a method for treating the involved disease or disorder will be determined by the attending physician, considering various factors which modify the action of therapeutic agents, such as the age, condition, body weight, sex and diet of the patient, the severity of the condition being treated, time of administration, and other clinical factors. Generally, the daily regimen should be in the range of 1.0-10000 micrograms (μg) of the modified peptide per kilogram (kg) of body weight, preferably 1.0-1000 μg per kilogram of body weight, and most preferably 1.0-150 μg per kilogram of body weight.

EXAMPLES

The peptides and modified peptides of the invention may be prepared as described below. These examples comprise preferred embodiments of the invention and are intended to be illustrative only and not limiting.

Example 1: Identification of NGF-Inhibitory Peptides by Peptide Phage Display

1. NGF-coated magnetic bead preparation

A. Biotinylation of NGF protein. Human recombinant NGF was biotinylated using the EZ-link Sulfo-NHS-LC-Biotinylation Kit (Pierce, Rockford, IL) according to the manufacturer's suggestions. The biotinylated NGF protein was dialyzed in phosphate

buffered saline (PBS) to remove any free-floating biotin from the solution. The biotinylated NGF protein solution was passed through the Immunopure Immobilized Monomeric Avidin column (Pierce, Rockford, IL) to
5 further remove any unbound or loosely bound biotins. The biotinylated NGF protein-containing solution was concentrated using Centricon units (Amicon, Bedford, MA), and the final protein concentration was determined using Bio-Rad Protein Assay reagent (Bio-Rad Labs,
10 Hercules, CA). The purified and concentrated biotinylated NGF was shown to be fully active in the DRG neuron-based NGF neutralization bioassay (see further below in Example 3) and also in an SCG neuron-based neutralization assay (not described here).

15

B. NGF immobilization on magnetic beads. The biotinylated NGF protein was immobilized on Streptavidin Dynabeads (DynaL, Lake Success, NY) at a concentration of 2 milligrams (mg) of biotinylated NGF
20 protein per 100 milliliters (ml) of the bead stock from the manufacturer. By drawing the beads to one side of a tube using a magnet and pipetting away the liquid, the beads were washed twice with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and resuspended in PBS. Biotinylated NGF
25 protein was added to the washed beads at the above concentration and incubated, with rotation, for one hour at room temperature. NGF-coated beads were then blocked by adding BSA to 1% final concentration and incubating overnight at 4°C, with rotation. The
30 resulting NGF-coated beads were then washed five times

with PBST (i.e., PBS with 0.05% Tween-20) before being subjected to the selection procedures.

C. Negative selection bead preparation.

5 Additional beads were also prepared for negative selections. For each panning condition, 250 microliters (μ l) of the bead stock from the manufacturer was subjected to the above procedure (Section 1.A., above) except that the incubation step
10 with biotinylated NGF was omitted. In the last washing step, the beads were divided into five 50-ml aliquots.

2. Selection of NGF binding phage

15 A. Overall strategy. Three filamentous phage libraries, TN8-IX (5×10^9 independent transformants), TN12-I (1.4×10^9 independent transformants), and Linear (2.3×10^9 independent transformants) (Dyax Corp., Cambridge, MA), were used to select for NGF
20 binding phage. Each library was subjected to antibody elution (Section 2.D.), receptor elution (Section 2.E.), and bead elution (Section 2.F.). Thus, nine different panning conditions were carried out (TN8-IX using the antibody elution method, TN8-IX using the
25 receptor elution method, TN8-IX using the bead elution method, TN12-I using the antibody elution method, TN12-I using the receptor elution method, and TN12-I using the bead elution method, Linear using the antibody elution method, Linear using the receptor elution
30 method, and Linear using the bead elution method).

Three rounds of selection were performed for each condition.

B. Negative selection. For each panning
5 condition, about 100 random library equivalent for TN8-IX and TN12-I libraries (5×10^{11} pfu for TN8-IX, and 1.4×10^{11} pfu for TN12-I) and about 10 random library equivalent for Linear library (2.3×10^{10} pfu) were aliquoted from the library stock and diluted to 300 μ l
10 of PBST. After the last washing liquid was drawn out from the first 50- μ l aliquot of the beads prepared for negative selections (Section 1.B.), the 300 μ l-diluted library stock was added to the beads. The resulting mixture was incubated for ten minutes at room
15 temperature with rotation. The phage supernatant was drawn out using the magnet and added to the second 50 μ l aliquot for another negative selection step. In this manner, five negative selection steps were performed.

20

C. Selection using the NGF protein coated beads.
The phage supernatant after the last negative selection step (Section 1.B., above) was added to the NGF-coated beads after the last washing step (Section 1.A.,
25 above). This mixture was incubated with rotation for one to two hours at room temperature, allowing specific phage to bind to the target protein. After the supernatant was discarded, the beads were washed seven times with PBST.

30

D. Antibody elution of bound phage. After the last washing step (Section 2.C., above), the bound phages were eluted from the magnetic beads by adding 100 μ l of 10 μ M Monoclonal Anti-Human Nerve Growth Factor- β Clone 25623.1 (Catalog No. N-3279, Sigma, St. Louis, MO). After one hour of incubation with rotation at room temperature, the liquid containing the eluted phage was drawn out and transferred to another tube. Nine hundred microliters of Min A Salts solution (60 mM K_2HPO_4 , 33 mM KH_2PO_4 , 7.6 mM $(NH_4)SO_4$, and 1.7 mM sodium citrate) were added to bring the final volume to 1 ml.

E. Receptor (trkA) elution of bound phage. After the last washing step (Section 2.C., above), the bound phages were eluted from the magnetic beads by adding 100 μ l of 100 μ M soluble NGF receptor, trkA (Ig-like extracellular subdomain; amino acids 280-384). After one hour of incubation with rotation at room temperature, the liquid containing the eluted phage was drawn out and transferred to another tube. Nine hundred microliters of Min A Salts solution (60 mM K_2HPO_4 , 33 mM KH_2PO_4 , 7.6 mM $(NH_4)SO_4$, and 1.7 mM sodium citrate) were added to make the final volume to 1 ml.

F. Bead elution. After the final washing liquid was drawn out (Section 2.C.), 1 ml of Min A salts solution was added to the beads. This bead mixture was added directly to a concentrated bacteria sample for infection (Sections 3.A. and 3.B., following).

30

3. Amplification

A. Preparation of plating cells. Fresh *E. coli* (XL-1 Blue MRF') culture was grown to $OD_{600} = 0.5$ in LB media containing 12.5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ of tetracycline. For each
5 panning condition, 20 ml of this culture were chilled on ice and centrifuged. The bacterial pellet was resuspended in 1 ml of the Min A Salts solution.

B. Transduction. Each mixture from different
10 elution methods (Sections 2.D. and 2.E., above) was added to a concentrated bacteria sample (Section 3.A.) and incubated at 37°C for fifteen minutes. Two milliliters of NZCYM media (2XNZCYM, 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ Ampicillin) were added to each mixture and incubated at
15 37°C for fifteen minutes. The resulting 4-ml solution was plated on a large NZCYM agar plate containing 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ of Ampicillin and incubated overnight at 37°C.

C. Phage Harvesting. Each of the bacteria/phage
20 mixtures that had been grown overnight on a large NZCYM agar plate (Section 3.B.) was scraped off in 35 ml of LB media, and the agar plate was further rinsed with an additional 35 ml of LB media. The resulting bacteria/phage mixture in LB media was centrifuged to
25 remove the bacteria. Fifty milliliters of the phage supernatant was transferred to a fresh tube, and 12.5 ml of PEG solution (20% PEG 8000, 3.5 M ammonium acetate) were added and incubated on ice for two hours to precipitate phages. Precipitated phage were
30 centrifuged down and resuspended in 6 ml of the phage resuspension buffer (250 mM NaCl, 100 mM Tris pH8, 1 mM

EDTA). This phage solution was further purified by centrifuging away the remaining bacteria and precipitating the phage for the second time by adding 1.5 ml of the PEG solution. After a centrifugation
5 step, the phage pellet was resuspended in 400 ml of PBS. This solution was subjected to a final centrifugation to rid it of any remaining bacterial debris. The resulting phage preparation was titered by a standard plaque formation assay (Molecular Cloning,
10 Maniatis, et al., Third Edition).

4. Additional rounds of selection and amplification.

In a second round, the amplified phage (10^{10} pfu)
15 from the first round (Section 3.C.) was used as the input phage to perform the selection and amplification steps (Sections 2 and 3). The amplified phage (10^{10} pfu) from the second round, in turn, was used as the input phage to perform the third round of selection and
20 amplification (Sections 2 and 3). After the elution steps (Sections 2.D., 2.E., and 2.F.) of the third round, a small fraction of the eluted phage was plated out as in the plaque formation assay (Section 3.C.). Individual plaques were picked and placed into 96-well
25 microtiter plates containing 100 μ l of TE buffer (10 mM Tris, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0) in each well. Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989). These master plates were incubated at 4°C
30 overnight to allow phages to elute into the TE buffer.

5. Clonal analysis (Phage ELISA and Sequencing)

The phage clones were analyzed by phage ELISA and by conventional sequencing methods. The sequences were ranked based on the combined results from these two assays.

A. Phage ELISA. An XL-1 Blue MRF' culture was grown until OD₆₀₀ reached 0.5. Thirty microliters of this culture were aliquoted into each well of a 96-well Maxisorp microtiter plate. Ten microliters of eluted phage (from Section 4) were added to each well and allowed to infect bacteria for fifteen minutes at room temperature. One hundred and thirty microliters of LB media containing 12.5 µg/ml of tetracycline and 50 µg/ml of ampicillin were added to each well. The microtiter plate was then incubated with shaking overnight at 37°C. Recombinant NGF protein (1 mg/ml in PBS) was allowed to coat the 96-well plates (NUNC) overnight at 4°C. As a control, pure streptavidin was coated on a separate Maxisorp plate at 2 µg/ml in PBS. On the following day, liquid in the protein-coated Maxisorp plates was discarded, and each well was blocked with 300 µl of 5% milk solution at 4°C overnight (alternatively, one hour at room temperature). The milk solution was discarded and the wells were washed three times with the PBST solution. After the last washing step, 50 µl of PBST-4% milk were added to each well of the protein-coated Maxisorp plates. Each of the 50-µl overnight cultures in the

96-well microtiter plate was transferred to the corresponding wells of the NGF-coated plates as well as to the control streptavidin-coated plates. The 100- μ l mixtures in the two kinds of plates were incubated for one hour at room temperature. The liquid was discarded from the Maxisorp plates and the wells were washed five times with PBST. The HRP-conjugated anti-M13 antibody (Pharmacia) was diluted to 1:7500, and 100 μ l of the diluted solution were added to each well of the Maxisorp plates for one hour incubation at room temperature. The liquid was again discarded and the wells were washed seven times with PBST. One hundred microliters of TMB substrate (Sigma) were added to each well for the color reaction to develop, and the reaction was stopped with 50 μ l of 5N H₂SO₄ solution. The OD₄₅₀ was read on a plate reader (Molecular Devices).

B. Sequencing of the phage clones. For each phage clone, the sequencing template was prepared by a PCR method. The following oligonucleotide pair was used to amplify an approximately 500-base pair fragment: first primer, 5'-CGGCGCAACTATCGGTATCAAGCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 127), and second primer, 5'-CATGTACCGTAACACTGAGTTTCGTC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 128). The following mixture was prepared for each clone.

Reagents	Volume (μ L) per tube
dH ₂ O	26.25
50% glycerol	10
10X PCR Buffer (w/o MgCl ₂)	5
25 mM MgCl ₂	4
10 mM dNTP mix	1
100 μ M primer 1	0.25
100 μ M primer 2	0.25
Taq polymerase	0.25
Phage in TE (section 4)	3
Final reaction volume	50

A thermocycler (GeneAmp PCR System 9700, Applied Biosystems, Inc., Foster City, CA) was used to run the following program: 94°C for 5 minutes; [94°C for 30 seconds, 55°C for 30 seconds, 72°C for 45 seconds] x 30 cycles; 72°C for 7 minutes; cool to 4°C. The PCR product from each reaction was purified using a QIAquick Multiwell PCR Purification kit (Qiagen), following the manufacturer's protocol. The purified product was checked by running 10 μ l of each PCR reaction mixed with 1 μ l of 10X agarose gel loading dye on a 1% agarose gel. The remaining product was then sequenced using an ABI 377 Sequencer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended protocol.

6. Peptide sequence ranking and consensus sequences

A. Sequence ranking. The phage clones were ranked by the combined results of the phage ELISA and DNA sequencing. Peptide sequences that occurred multiple times were considered candidates for modification. In addition, each of the peptide encoding nucleotide sequences (Section 5.B.) were correlated to ELISA data. The peptides expressed by phage clones yielding higher OD₄₅₀ readings in the NGF-coated wells relative to the OD₄₅₀ readings they produced in the corresponding streptavidin-coated wells were also considered for modification. A monomer of each peptide sequence selected for modification based on these criteria (SEQ ID NOS:1-29) was fused in-frame to the Fc region of human IgG1 (i.e., modified peptides) as described in Example 2.

B. Consensus sequence determination. From the TN8-IX library, two different consensus sequences were determined. They were: X C W F/W S/T E E G C X X X (SEQ ID NO:274), and X L/F Q C X F/Y S X X G C P X X (SEQ ID NO:275). The underlined "core amino acid sequences" were obtained by determining the most frequently occurring amino acid in each position. The two cysteines adjacent to the core sequences were fixed amino acids in the TN8-IX library. An LQS motif followed by the fixed cysteine was observed in many sequences from the TN12-I library:
X X X C X X X X X X L Q S C X X X (SEQ ID NO:276).
However, there was no highly conserved motif found in the sequences obtained from the Linear library.

Example 2: Construction of Peptide-Fc Fusion Products

The candidate peptide sequences selected as
5 described above were used to construct fusion proteins
in which a monomer of each peptide was fused in-frame
to the Fc region of human IgG1. Each modified peptide
was constructed by annealing the pairs of
10 oligonucleotides ("oligos") indicated in Table 3 to
generate a duplex encoding the peptide and a linker
comprised, depending on the peptide, of five glycine
residues, one leucine residue and one glutamic acid
residue as an *NdeI* to *XhoI* fragment. These duplex
15 molecules were ligated into a vector (pAMG21-Fc N-
terminal, described further below) containing the human
Fc gene, also digested with *NdeI* and *XhoI*. The
resulting ligation mixtures were transformed by
electroporation into *E. coli* strain 2596 cells (GM221,
20 described further below). Clones were screened for the
ability to produce the recombinant protein product and
to possess the gene fusion having a correct nucleotide
sequence. A single such clone was selected for each of
the modified peptides (i.e., Fc-peptide fusion
25 products). The peptide portions of samples NGF-C12
through NGF-C18 were consensus sequences based on the
analysis described above.

Table 3

Anti-NGF Peptides and Oligonucleotides used to Generate
Modified Anti-NGF Peptides

SEQ ID NO:	Sequence of Peptide Portion of Fc-Peptide Fusion Product	SEQ ID NO: for Sense oligo	SEQ ID NO: for Anti-sense oligo
1	TGYTEYTEEWPMGFGYQWSF	149	150
2	TDWLSDFPFYEQYFGLMPPG	151	152
3	FMRFPNPWKLVPPQGWYYG	153	154
4	VVKAPHFEFLAPPHFHEFPF	155	156
5	FSYIWIDETPSNIDRYMLWL	157	158
6	VNFPKVPEDVEPWPSLKL	159	160
7	TWHPKTYEEFALPFFVPEAP	161	162
8	WHFGTPYIQQQPGVYWLQAP	163	164
9	VWNYGPFFMNFPDSTYFLHE	165	166
10	WRIHSLDYSHVWFPPADF	167	168
11	FWDGNQPPDILVDWPWNPPV	169	170
12	FYSLEWLKDHSEFFQTVTEW	171	172
13	QFMELLKFFNSPGDSSHHFL	173	174
14	TNVDWISNNWEHMKSFTE	175	176
15	PNEKPYQMOSWFPPDWPVPY	177	178
16	WSHTEWVPQVWWKPPNHFYV	179	180
17	WGEWINDAQVHMHEGFISES	181	182
18	VPWEHDHDLWEIISQDWHIA	183	184
19	VLHLQDPRGWSNFPVLEL	185	186
20	IHGCFWTEEGCVWQ	129	130
21	YMQCQFARDGCPQW	131	132
22	KLQCOYSESGCPTI	133	134
23	FLQCEISGGACPAP	135	136
24	KLQCEFSTSGCPDL	137	138
25	KLQCEFSTQGCPDL	139	140
26	KLQCEFSTSGCPWL	141	142
27	IQGCWFTEEGCPWQ	143	144
28	SFDCDNPWGHVLQSCFGF	145	146
29	SFDCDNPWGHKLQSCFGF	147	148

5

Construction of pAMG21-Fc N-Terminal Vector

pAMG21

Expression plasmid pAMG21 (ATCC No. 98113) is
10 derived from expression vector pCFM1656 (ATCC No.

69576) and the expression vector system described in United States Patent No. 4,710,473, by following the procedure described in published International Patent Application WO 00/24782 (see the portion of Example 2
5 therein extending from pages 100-103, as well as Figures 17A and 17B).

Fc N-terminal Vector

10 The DNA sequence of the pAMG21-Fc N-terminal vector inserted into expression plasmid pAMG21 between the NdeI and BamHI restriction sites is shown in Figure 3; top strand, SEQ ID NO: 61, bottom strand SEQ ID NO: 62.

15 The DNA sequences encoding the thirty peptides (SEQ ID NOS: 1-29) generated for splicing into the above vector and expression as Fc-peptide fusion products are represented by SEQ ID NOS: 63 to 91, inclusive. These DNA sequences include a codon for
20 Met⁻¹ (this feature is optional).

 The sequences of the corresponding "methionyl mature" peptides encoded by these DNA sequences, i.e., expressed with a methionine residue at the N-terminus, are represented by SEQ ID NOS: 92-120, inclusive.

25 In addition to making these modified peptides as N-terminal fusions to Fc, some of them were also made as C-terminal fusion products. The vector used for making the C-terminal fusion products is described below.

30 Fc C-terminal vector

The DNA sequence of the pAMG21-Fc C-terminal vector inserted into expression plasmid pAMG21 between the NdeI and BamHI restriction sites is shown in Figure 4; top strand, SEQ ID NO: 121, bottom strand, SEQ ID
5 NO: 122.

GM221 (#2596). Host strain #2596, used for expressing Fc-peptide fusion proteins, is an *E. coli* K-12 strain modified to contain both the temperature sensitive
10 lambda repressor cI857s7 in the early *ebg* region and the *lacI*^Q repressor in the late *ebg* region. The presence of these two repressor genes allows the use of this host with a variety of expression systems, but the repressors are irrelevant to expression from *luxP*_R.
15 Details regarding its construction are found in WO 00/24782 (see Example 2 therein).

Expression in *E. coli*. Cultures of each of the pAMG21-Fc fusion constructs in *E. coli* GM221 were grown at
20 37°C in Terrific Broth medium (See Tartof and Hobbs, "Improved media for growing plasmid and cosmid clones", Bethesda Research Labs Focus, Volume 9, page 12, 1987, cited in aforementioned Sambrook et al. reference). Induction of gene product expression from the *luxP*_R
25 promoter was achieved following the addition of the synthetic autoinducer, N-(3-oxohexanoyl)-DL-homoserine lactone, to the culture medium to a final concentration of 20 nanograms per milliliter (ng/ml). Cultures were incubated at 37°C for an additional six hours. The
30 bacterial cultures were then examined by microscopy for the presence of inclusion bodies and collected by

centrifugation. Refractile inclusion bodies were observed in induced cultures, indicating that the Fc-fusions were most likely produced in the insoluble fraction in *E. coli*. Cell pellets were lysed directly
5 by resuspension in Laemmli sample buffer containing 10% β -mercaptoethanol and then analyzed by SDS-PAGE. In each case, an intense coomassie-stained band of the appropriate molecular weight was observed on an SDS-PAGE gel.

10

Purification. Cells were broken in water (1/10) using high pressure homogenization (two passes at 14,000 PSI), and inclusion bodies were harvested by centrifugation (4000 RPM in a J-6B centrifuge, for one
15 hour). Inclusion bodies were solubilized in 6 M guanidine, 50 mM Tris, 10 mM DTT, pH 8.5, for one hour at a 1/10 ratio. For linear peptides fused to Fc, the solubilized mixture was diluted twenty-five times into 2 M urea, 50 mM Tris, 160 mM arginine, 2 mM cysteine,
20. pH 8.5. The oxidation was allowed to proceed for two days at 4°C, allowing formation of the disulfide-linked compound (i.e., Fc-peptide homodimer). For cyclic peptides fused to Fc, this same protocol was followed with the addition of the following three folding
25 conditions: (1) 2 M urea, 50 mM Tris, 160 mM arginine, 4 mM cysteine, 1mM cystamine, pH 8.5; (2) 4 M urea, 20% glycerol, 50 mM Tris, 160 mM arginine, 2 mM cysteine, pH 8.5; and (3) 4 M urea, 20% glycerol, 50 mM Tris, 160 mM arginine, 4 mM cysteine, 1mM cystamine, pH
30 8.5. The refolded protein was dialyzed against 1.5 M urea, 50mM NaCl, 50mM Tris, pH 9.0. The pH of this

mixture was lowered to pH 5 with acetic acid. The precipitate was removed by centrifugation, and the supernatant was adjusted to a pH of from 5 to 6.5, depending on the isoelectric point of each fusion product. The protein was filtered and loaded at 4°C onto an SP-Sepharose HP column equilibrated in 20 mM NaAc, 50 mM NaCl at the pH determined for each construct. The protein was eluted using a 20-column volume linear gradient in the same buffer ranging from 50 mM NaCl to 500 mM NaCl. The peak was pooled and filtered.

Example 3: *In vitro* NGF-Inhibition Activity of Modified Peptides

The effectiveness of the modified peptides (Fc fusion products) prepared in Example 2 as inhibitors of NGF activity (i.e., NGF "neutralization") was evaluated by measuring the ability of each modified peptide to block NGF induction of vanilloid receptor-1 (VR1) expression.

Dorsal Root Ganglion Neuronal Cultures. Dorsal root ganglia (DRG) were dissected one by one under aseptic conditions from all spinal segments of embryonic 19-day old (E19) rats that were surgically removed from the uterus of timed-pregnant, terminally anesthetized Sprague-Dawley rats (Charles River, Wilmington, MA). DRG were collected in ice-cold L-15 media (GibcoBRL, Grand Island, NY) containing 5% heat inactivated horse serum (GibcoBRL), and any loose connective tissue and

blood vessels were removed. The DRG were rinsed twice in Ca^{2+} - and Mg^{2+} -free Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline (DPBS), pH 7.4 (GibcoBRL). The DRG were then dissociated into single cell suspension using a papain dissociation system (Worthington Biochemical Corp., Freehold, NJ). Briefly, DRG were incubated in a digestion solution containing 20 U/ml of papain in Earle's Balanced Salt Solution (EBSS) at 37°C for fifty minutes. Cells were dissociated by trituration through fire-polished Pasteur pipettes in a dissociation medium consisting of MEM/Ham's F12, 1:1, 1 mg/ml ovomucoid inhibitor and 1 mg/ml ovalbumin, and 0.005% deoxyribonuclease I (DNase). The dissociated cells were pelleted at 200 x g for five minutes and re-suspended in EBSS containing 1 mg/ml ovomucoid inhibitor, 1 mg/ml ovalbumin and 0.005% DNase. Cell suspension was centrifuged through a gradient solution containing 10 mg/ml ovomucoid inhibitor, 10 mg/ml ovalbumin at 200 x g for six minutes to remove cell debris, and then filtered through a 88- μm nylon mesh (Fisher Scientific, Pittsburgh, PA) to remove any clumps. Cell number was determined with a hemocytometer, and cells were seeded into poly-ornithine 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ (Sigma, St. Louis, MO) and mouse laminin 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ (GibcoBRL)-coated 96-well plates at 10×10^3 cells/well in complete medium. The complete medium consisted of minimal essential medium (MEM) and Ham's F12, 1:1, penicillin (100 U/ml), streptomycin (100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), and 10% heat inactivated horse serum (GibcoBRL). The cultures were kept at 37°C, 5% CO_2 and 100% humidity. For controlling the growth of non-

neuronal cells, 5-fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine (75 μ M) and uridine (180 μ M) were included in the medium.

Treatment with NGF and anti-NGF. Two hours after
5 plating, cells were treated with recombinant human β -NGF or recombinant rat β -NGF at a concentration of 10 ng/ml (0.38 nM). Positive controls comprising serial-diluted anti-NGF antibody (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN) were applied to each culture plate. Modified
10 peptides (from Example 2) were added at ten concentrations using 3.16-fold serial dilutions. All of the samples were diluted in complete medium before being added to the cultures. Incubation time was 40 hours prior to measurement of VR1 expression.

15 Measurement of VR1 Expression in DRG Neurons. Cultures were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in Hanks' balanced salt solution for fifteen minutes, blocked with Superblock (Pierce, Rockford, IL), and permeabilized
20 with 0.25% Nonidet P-40 (Sigma) in Tris.HCl (Sigma)-buffered saline (TBS) for one hour at room temperature. Cultures were rinsed once with TBS containing 0.1% Tween 20 (Sigma) and incubated with rabbit anti-VR1 IgG (prepared at Amgen) for one and one-half hours at room
25 temperature, followed by incubation of Eu-labeled anti-rabbit second antibody (Wallac Oy, Turku, Finland) for one hour at room temperature. Washes with TBS (3 x five minutes with slow shaking) were applied after each antibody incubation. Enhance solution (150 μ l/well, Wallac Oy)
30 was added to the cultures. The fluorescence signal was then measured in a time-resolved fluorometer

(Wallac Oy). VR1 expression in samples treated with the modified peptides was determined by comparing to a standard curve of NGF titration from 0-1000 ng/ml. Percent inhibition (compared to maximum possible inhibition) of NGF effect on VR1 expression in DRG neurons was determined by comparing to controls that were not NGF-treated. Results are given in Table 4. The effectiveness of a sampling of the peptides identified in Example 1, Section 6, paragraph A was also determined in the manner described above (data not shown).

Table 4

Neutralizing Activity of Modified Peptides *In Vitro*

SEQ ID NO:	Peptide Portion of Fusion Product	Attachment of Peptide Portion to Fc	Activity of Modified Peptide
1	TGYTEYTEEWPMGFGYQWSF		-
2	TDWLSDFPFYEQYFGLMPPG		+
2	TDWLSDFPFYEQYFGLMPPG	C-term	-
3	FMRFNPWKLVPEPQGWYYG		n/a
4	VVKAPHFEFLAPPHFHEFPF		+
4	VVKAPHFEFLAPPHFHEFPF	C-term	-
5	FSYIWIDETPSNIDRYMLWL		-
6	VNFPKVPEDVEPWPSLKLY		+
6	VNFPKVPEDVEPWPSLKLY	C-term	+
7	TWHPKTYEEFALPFFVPEAP		+
8	WHFGTPYIQQQPGVYWLQAP		+
9	VWNYGPFFMNFDPSTYFLHE		+
10	WRIHSKPLDYSHVWFFPADF		+
10	WRIHSKPLDYSHVWFFPADF	C-term	+
11	FWDGNQPPDILVDWPWNPPV		+
11	FWDGNQPPDILVDWPWNPPV	C-term	-
12	FYSLEWLKDHSEFFQTVTEW		n/a
13	QFMELLKFFNSPGDSSHFL		-
14	TNVDWISNNWEHMKSFFTED		+
14	TNVDWISNNWEHMKSFFTED	C-term	+
15	PNEKPYQMOSWFPPDWPVPY		-
16	WSHTEWVPQVWVKPPNHFYV		n/a
17	WGEWINDAQVHMHEGFISES		-
18	VPWEHDHDLWEIISQDWHIA		+
18	VPWEHDHDLWEIISQDWHIA	C-term	-
19	VLHLQDPRGWSNFP PGVLEL		n/a
20	IHGCWFTEEGCVWQ		n/a
21	YMQCQFARDGCPQW		+
22	KLQCQYSESGCPTI		+
23	FLQCEISGGACPAP		-
24	KLQCEFSTSGCPDL		+
25	KLQCEFSTQGCPDL		+
26	KLQCEFSTSGCPWL		+
27	IQGCWFTEEGCPWQ		+
28	SFDCDNPWGHVLQSCFGF		-
29	SFDCDNPWGHKLQSCFGF		-

"+" indicates at least 50% inhibition of NGF induced activity observed at modified peptide concentrations of 18 μ M or lower.

5 "-" indicates less than 50% inhibition of NGF induced activity observed at modified peptide concentrations of at least 18 μ M.

 "n/a" means not applicable.

10 Peptides are attached to the N-terminus of Fc unless designated "C-term" wherein such peptides are attached to the C-terminus of Fc.

**Example 4: Identification of Additional Peptides
Capable of Modulating NGF Activity**

15 I. Construction of Secondary anti-NGF Peptide
Libraries

 A. Electrocompetent E. coli cells. E. coli XL1-Blue MRF' electroporation competent cells were
20 purchased from Stratagene Cloning Systems, La Jolla, California (catalog no. 200158).

 B. Modification of pCES1 vector. A PCR reaction was performed using Extend Long Template PCR Systems
25 (Roche Diagnostics Corp., Indianapolis, IN) with 1 μ g of pCES1 vector (TargetQuest Inc., now Dyax Corp., Cambridge, MA) as a template. The volume of PCR mixture was 100 μ l and contained 1x PCR buffer, 200 nM of each
of the primers, 5'-CAAACGAATGGATCCTCATTAAGCCAGA-3' (SEQ
30 ID NO: 191) and 5'-GGTGGTGCGGCCGCACTCGAGACTGTTGAAAGTTGTTTAGCA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 192), 200 nM dNTP, and 3 units of Tag DNA polymerase. A TRIO-Thermoblock (Biometra, Göttingen, Germany) PCR system was used to run the following

program: 94°C for 5 minutes; 30 cycles of [94°C for 30 seconds, 50°C for 30 seconds, 72°C for 45 seconds]; 72°C for 10 minutes; cool to 4°C. The PCR products were run on a 1% agarose gel and purified with a Qiagen Spin
5 Column (Qiagen Inc., Valencia, CA) in accordance with the manufacturer's protocols. A second PCR reaction was performed with 5 µl of PCR products and 200 nM of each of the two primers, 5'-CAAACGAATGGATCCTCATTAAAGCCAGA-3' and 5'-AACACAAAAGTGCACAGGGTGGAGGTGGTGGTGC GGCCGCACT-3' (SEQ ID NOS: 191 and 193, respectively), using the same
10 PCR conditions as described above. The PCR products and original pCES1 vector were digested separately in a 100-µl reaction containing 1x NEB2 buffer, 60 units of ApaLI (New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA), 60 units of BamHI
15 (New England Biolabs) at 37°C for one hour. Both digested DNA molecules were purified with a Qiagen Spin Column and ligated together in a 40-µl reaction containing 1x ligation buffer and 40 units of T4 DNA ligase (New England Biolabs) at room temperature,
20 overnight.

The vectors were transfected into *E. coli* cells and incubated at 37°C, overnight. Isolated single colonies were selected, and plasmid was purified with Qiagen Spin Column. The correct insert was confirmed by DNA
25 sequencing.

C. Preparation of vector DNA. One microgram of the modified pCES1 vector DNA (Section I.B., above) was transformed into 40 µl of electrocompetent XL1-blue *E.*
30 *coli* (Section I.A.) using a Gene Pulser II (Bio-Rad

Labs, Hercules, CA) with the setting of 2500 V, 25 μ F, and 200 ohms. The transformed bacteria sample was then transferred immediately into a tube containing 960 μ l of SOC (2% tryptone, 0.5% yeast extract, 10 mM NaCl, 5 2.5 mM KCl, 20 mM glucose, 10 mM MgSO_4 , 10mM MgCl_2), and this culture was allowed to grow at 37°C, with shaking, for one hour. The cells were then spread onto a plate of 2xYT agar supplemented with 100 μ g/ml of ampicillin, 12.5 μ g/ml of tetracycline and 2% glucose 10 (2xYTAGT; Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA) and incubated at 37°C overnight. A single colony was confirmed by sequencing and used to inoculate two liters of 2xYTAGT media at 37°C, with shaking, overnight. The plasmid vector DNA was purified with a 15 Qiagen Plasmid Maxi Kit according to the manufacturer's protocols.

D. Digestion of vector DNA. A total of about 1,100 micrograms of vector DNA was digested in two 20 batches. Eight hundred micrograms of vector DNA (Section I.C.) was digested at 37°C in a 1500 μ l reaction containing 1x NEB buffer 2, 1000 units of ApaLI and 1000 units of XhoI, overnight. The remaining 300 micrograms of vector DNA (Section I.C.) was 25 digested in a 500- μ l reaction containing 1x NEB buffer 2, 300 units of ApaLI, and 300 units of XhoI at 37°C overnight. Both restriction digest reactions were incubated overnight at 37°C and analyzed in a pre-made ,0.8% agarose gel (Embi Tec, San Diego, CA). The 30 linearized vector DNA was excised from the gel and

extracted with QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit (Qiagen Inc.) in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.

E. Preparation of library oligonucleotides. Six
library oligonucleotides (two fixed and four doped)
were designed based on the sequences derived from
previous work. The two fixed library oligonucleotides
were 5'-CACAGTGCACAGGGTNNKNNKNNKNNKNNKNNKNNKCTGCAGNNKS
ARTWTAGCNNKNNKNNKNNKNNKNNKNNKNCATTCTCTCGAGATCA-3' and
5'-CACAGTGCACAGGGTNNKNNKNNKAAACTGCAGNNKGAATTTAGCACCAGC
GGCNNKCCGGATCTGNNKNNKNNKNCATTCTCTCGAGATCA-3' (SEQ ID
NOS:194 and 195, respectively; N and K represents an
equal representation of nucleotides A,G,C,T and G,T
during oligo synthesis, respectively,). The three 70%-
doped library oligo-nucleotides were 5'-CACAGTGCACAGGGT
NNKNNKNNKNNKNNKNNKNNKtKgKttKacKgaKgaKggKNNKNNKNNKNNKNNKNN
NKNNKNCATTCTCTCGAGATCA-3', 5'-CACAGTGCACAGGGTNNKtktKtgKga
KggKaaKcaKccKccKgaKatKttKgtKgaKtgKccKtgKaaKccKccKgtKNNK
CATTTCTCTCGAGATCA-3', and 5'-CACAGTGCACAGGGTNNKacKgaKtg
KctKagKgaKttKccKttKtaKgaKcaKtaKttKggKctKatKccKccKggKNN
KCATTTCTCTCGAGATCA-3' (SEQ ID NOS: 196, 197, and 198,
respectively; lower case letters represent a mixture of
70% of the indicated base and 10% of each of the other
three nucleotides) The 91% doped library oligo was
5'-CACAGTGCACAGGGTNNKNNKNNKaaKctKcaKNNKgaKttKtcKacKtcKg
gKNNKccKgaKctKNNKNNKNNKNCATTCTCTCGAGATCA-3' (SEQ ID NO:
199; lower case letters represent a mixture of 91% of
the indicated base and 3% of each of the other three
nucleotides). All were synthesized by the Amgen DNA
synthesis group. Each of these oligonucleotides was

used as a template in a Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR).

An Expand High Fidelity PCR System kit (Roche Diagnostics Corp.) was used for PCR reactions. Each PCR reaction comprised 2400 μ l in volume, and half of the volume contained 1 nM of a library oligonucleotide while the other half contained 10 nM of a library oligonucleotide, 1X PCR buffer, 300 nM of each of the primers, 5'-CACAGTGCACAGGGT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 200) and 5'-TGATCTCGAGAGAATG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 201), 200 μ M dNTP, 2 mM MgCl₂, and 84 units of Expand polymerase. A thermocycler (GeneAmp PCR System 9700, Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) was used to run the following program: 94°C for 5 minutes; 30 cycles of [94°C for 30 seconds, 55°C for 30 seconds, 72°C for 45 seconds]; 72°C for 7 minutes; cool to 4°C. The free nucleotides were removed using the QIAquick PCR Purification Kit (Qiagen Inc., Catalog No. 28104) in accordance with the manufacturer's protocols.

20

F. Digestion of library oligonucleotides. Each of the PCR products from the 2400- μ l reaction (Section I.E.) was digested in a 500 μ l reaction that contained 1x NEB buffer2, 250 units of ApaLI, and 250 units of XhoI at 37°C, overnight. The digested DNA was separated on a pre-made 3% agarose gel (Embi Tec). The DNA band of interest from each reaction was cut from the gel and extracted with a QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit.

25

G. Ligation of vector with library

oligonucleotides. The linearized vector (Section I.D.) and each digested PCR product (Section I.F.) were ligated at a 1:5 molar ratio in two batches: the first
5 batch included one fixed library oligonucleotide and three doped library oligonucleotides in a 800 μ l reaction containing 1x NEB ligation buffer and 20,000 units of the T4 DNA ligase at 16°C, overnight; the second batch included two fixed library oligo-
10 nucleotides and one doped library oligonucleotide in a 400 μ l reaction containing 1x NEB ligation buffer and 20,000 units of T4 DNA ligase at 16°C, overnight. The ligated products were incubated at 65°C for twenty minutes to inactivate the T4 DNA ligase and further
15 incubated with 100 units of NotI at 37°C for two hours to minimize vector self-ligation. The ligated products were then purified by a standard phenol/chloroform extraction (Molecular Cloning, Maniatis, et al., 3rd Edition) and resuspended in 100 μ l of water.

20

H. Electroporation Transformation. For each

library, ten electroporation reactions were performed. For each transformation, 10 μ l of ligated vector DNA (Section I.G.) and 300 μ l of XL1-BLUE MRF' cells
25 (Section I.A.) were mixed in a 0.2-cm cuvette (Bio-Rad Labs). The resulting mixture was pulsed with a Gene Pulser II, with a setting of 2500 V, 25 μ F, and 200 ohms. The transformed bacteria from the ten electroporation reactions were combined and transferred
30 into a flask containing 30 ml of SOC for incubation at

37°C for one hour. The cells were then added to 400 ml of 2xYTAGT and grown at 37°C, with shaking, for five hours. The cells were then centrifuged at 4000 rpm for fifteen minutes at 4°C. The cell pellets were then
5 resuspended in 12 ml of 2xYT broth containing 15% glycerol and stored at -80°C. This was the primary stock for the libraries. Titters showed library sizes of 2.5×10^9 (library number 93), 2.5×10^9 (library number 59), 5.0×10^9 (library number 72), 8.0×10^9 (library
10 number 95), 8.5×10^9 (library number 39) independent transformants and 1.5×10^9 (library number 63) independent transformants for the fixed and doped libraries, respectively.

15 II. Amplification of the Libraries.

A. Making secondary stock of the libraries. The primary library cell stock (Section I.H.) was used to inoculate 1700 ml (for both fixed libraries 93 and 59),
20 and 1800 ml, 2700 ml, 3000 ml, 1000 ml (for doped libraries 72, 95, 39 and 63, respectively) of 2xYTAGT media so that the starting OD₆₀₀ was equal to 0.1. The cultures were allowed to grow at 37°C, with shaking, for several hours until the OD₆₀₀ was 0.5. A one-tenth
25 aliquot from each library were taken out and grown up in separate flasks for another two hours at 37°C. These sub-cultures were centrifuged at 4000 rpm (using a Beckman JA-14 rotor) for 10 minutes at 4°C, and the bacteria pellets (for each library) were resuspended in

9.5 ml of 2xYT containing 15% glycerol/for storage at -80°C.

B. Phage Induction. M13K07 helper phage
5 aliquots (Amersham Biosciences, Inc., Piscataway, NJ)
were added to the remaining bacteria cultures at $OD_{600} =$
0.5 (Section II.A.) to a final concentration of 3×10^9
pfu/ml. The helper phages were allowed to infect
bacteria at 37°C for thirty minutes without shaking and
10 thirty minutes with slow shaking. The infected cells
were centrifuged with 5000 rpm for fifteen minutes at
4°C. The cell pellets were resuspended in the same
volume (Section II.A.) with 2YT broth with 100 µg/ml of
ampicillin, 40 µg/ml of kanamycin and 12.5 µg/ml of
15 tetracycline (2xYTAKT). The phagemid production was
allowed to occur at 30°C overnight while shaking.

C. Harvest of phage. The bacteria cultures
(Section II.B.) were centrifuged at 5000 rpm for
20 fifteen minutes at 4°C. The supernatants were
transferred into new bottles, and 0.2 volume of 20%
PEG/2.5M NaCl was added and incubated on ice for one
hour to precipitate the phagemids. Precipitated
phagemids were centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for thirty
25 minutes at 4°C and carefully resuspended with 100 ml of
cold PBS. The phagemid solution was further purified
by centrifuging away the remaining cells with 4000 rpm
for ten minutes at 4°C and precipitating the phagemids
by adding 0.2 volume of 20% PEG/2.5M NaCl. The
30 phagemids were centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for thirty

minutes at 4°C, and the phagemid pellets were resuspended using 18 ml of cold PBS. Six milliliters of 60% glycerol solution were added to the phagemid solution for storage at -80°C. The phagemid titers were determined by a standard procedure (see Molecular Cloning, Maniatis, et al., 3rd Edition).

III. Selection of Human NGF Binding Phages.

- 10 A. Biotinylation of human NGF. One milligram of human NGF was biotinylated using an EZ-Link Sulfo-NHS-LC-Biotinylation Kit (Pierce, Rockford, IL) in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.
- 15 B. Immobilization of NGF on magnetic beads. Biotinylated NGF (Section III.A.) was immobilized on Dynabead M-280 Streptavidin (DYNAL, Lake Success, NY) at a concentration of 200 ng NGF per 100 µl of bead stock from the manufacturer. After drawing the beads to one side of a tube using a magnet and then pipetting away the liquid, the beads were washed twice with the phosphate buffer saline (PBS) and resuspended in PBS. The biotinylated NGF protein was added to the washed beads at the above concentration and incubated, with rotation, for one hour at room temperature. The NGF-coated beads were then blocked by adding BSA to 2% final concentration and incubating overnight at 4°C, with rotation. The resulting NGF-coated beads were washed twice with PBST (PBS with 0.05% Tween-20) before being subjected to the selection procedures described in the next section.

C. Selection using the NGF-coated beads.

Approximately 1000-fold library equivalent phagemids (Section II.C.) were blocked for one hour with 1 ml of
5 PBS containing 2% BSA. The blocked phagemid sample was subjected to two negative selection steps by adding to blank beads (the same beads as Section III.B. but without an NGF coating), and this mixture was incubated at room temperature for fifteen minutes, with rotation.
10 The phagemid containing supernatant was drawn out using a magnet and transferred to a second tube containing blank beads, and this mixture was incubated at room temperature for fifteen minutes, with rotation. The phagemid-containing supernatant was drawn out using
15 magnet and transferred to a new tube containing NGF-coated beads (Section III.B.), and this mixture was incubated at room temperature for one hour, with rotation. After the supernatant was discarded, the phagemid-bound beads were washed ten times with 2% milk-
20 PBS; ten times with 2% BSA-PBS; ten times with PBST, and twice with PBS. The phagemids (from libraries 72, 95, 39) were then allowed to elute in 1 ml of 100 mM triethylamine solution (Sigma, St. Louis, MO) for ten minutes on a rotator. The pH of the phagemid-
25 containing solution was neutralized by adding 0.5 ml of 1 M Tris-HCl (pH 7.5). The phagemids (from libraries 93, 59, 63) were eluted in 1 ml of 100 nM, 1000 nM and 100 mM TEA sequentially. The resulting phagemids were used to infect 5 ml of freshly grown XL1-Blue MRF'
30 bacteria (OD_{600} =about 0.5) at 37°C for thirty minutes without shaking and thirty minutes with slow shaking.

All of the infected XL1-BLUE MRF' cells were plated on a large 2xYTAG plate and incubated at 30°C overnight.

D. Induction and harvesting of phage. A 10 ml
5 aliquot of 2xYTAGT media was added to the plate
(Section III.C.) to resuspend XL1-BLUE MRF' cells. All
XL1-BLUE MRF' cells were collected in a tube, and a 250
μl aliquot of these cells was added to 25 ml of 2xYTAGT
and grown at 37°C until the OD₆₀₀ was equal to 0.5.
10 M13K07 helper phages were added to a concentration of
3 x 10⁹ cfu/ml and incubated at 37°C for thirty minutes
without shaking and 30 minutes with slow shaking. The
cells were centrifuged with 5000 rpm for 10 minutes at
4°C and resuspended with 25 ml of 2xYTAK. The bacteria
15 were allowed to grow at 30°C overnight, with shaking.
The induced phagemids were harvested and purified as
described in Section II.C.

E. Second round selection. The second round
20 selection was performed as outlined in Sections III.B.
and III.C., except as follows. Approximately 100-fold
library equivalent phagemids resulting from Section
III.D. were used as the input phagemid.

25 F. Third round selection. A third round
selection was performed as outlined in Sections III.B.
and III.C., except as follows. Approximately 10-fold
library equivalent phagemids resulting from Section
III.E. was used as the input phagemid. Only 20 ng of
30 biotinylated NGF (Section III.A.) was used to coat the
Dynabead M-280 Streptavidin. The phage-bound beads

were washed ten times with 2% milk-PBS; ten times with 2% BSA-PBS; and ten times with PBST, in which the final wash involved thirty minutes of incubation at room temperature in PBST. The beads were washed twice with
5 PBS.

G. Fourth round selection. A fourth round selection was performed as outlined in Sections III.B. and III.C., except for the following. Approximately
10 one-fold library equivalent phagemids resulting from Section 3.F. were used as the input phagemid. Only two nanograms of biotinylated NGF (Section III.A.) were used to coat the Dynabead M-280 Streptavidin. The phage-bound beads were same as in round three.

15

IV. Clonal Analysis

A. Preparation of master plate. Single colonies from the second round selection were picked and
20 inoculated into 96-well plates containing 120 μ l of 2xYTAGT per well. The 96-well plates were incubated at 30°C in a shaker overnight. Forty microliters of 60% glycerol were added per well for storage at -80°C.

25 B. Phagemid deep-well ELISA. About 20 μ l aliquots of cells from the master plate (Section IV.A.) were inoculated into a fresh Costar® 96-well two milliliter assay block (Corning Inc., Corning, NY, Catalog No. 3960) containing 500 μ l of 2xYTAGT per
30 well, and this new plate of cells was grown at 37°C

until the OD₆₀₀ was approximately equal to 0.5. Forty microliters of 2xYTAGT containing M13K07 helper phage (1.5×10^{10} cfu/ml) were added to each well, and the 96-well plate was incubated at 37°C for thirty minutes without shaking and another thirty minutes with slow shaking. The plate was centrifuged at 2000 rpm (Beckman CS-6R tabletop centrifuge) for ten minutes at 4°C. The supernatants were removed from the wells, and each cell pellet was resuspended using 500 µl of 2xYTAKT per well. The plate was incubated at 30°C overnight for phagemid expression.

Human NGF was coated onto the 96-well Maxisorp plate (NUNC) at a concentration of 5 µg/ml in 1x PBS at 4°C, overnight. As a control, BSA (Sigma) was coated onto a separate Maxisorp plate at 5 µg/ml.

On the following day, the overnight cell cultures were centrifuged at 2000 rpm for ten minutes at 4°C. Twenty microliters of supernatant from each well were transferred to a new 96-well plate containing a BSA/PBS solution so as to dilute the supernatant at 1:2 to 1:10 range. The resulting mixtures were incubated for one hour at room temperature, with shaking, to block the phagemids. Meanwhile, the NGF-coated plate was blocked with 200 µl of 2% BSA/PBS solution per well for one hour at room temperature, while shaking. The BSA solution was discarded, and each well was washed three times with PBS solution. After the final washing step, 100 µl of blocked phagemid solution were added to each well of the NGF-coated plate as well as the control plate and incubated for one hour at room temperature

with shaking. The liquid was discarded, and each well was washed three times with PBST solution. One hundred microliters of the HRP-conjugated anti-M13 mAb (Amersham Biosciences, Inc., Piscataway, NJ) at 5,000
5 dilution were added to each well of the NGF-coated and control plates, and these plates were incubated for one hour at room temperature, with shaking. The liquids were discarded again, and each well was washed three times with PBST solution. One hundred microliters of
10 LumiGLO chemiluminescent substrates (Kirkegaard & Perry Laboratories, Gaithersburg, MD) were added to the wells, and each well was read by Luminoskan Ascent DLRearly machine (Labsystems, Franklin, MA).

15 C. Sequencing of the phage clones. PCR reaction was performed using 1 µl of bacteria from each well of the master plate (Section IV.A.) as a template. The volume of each PCR mixture was 50 µl, containing 1x PCR buffer, 300 nM of each of the primers, 5'-
20 GTTAGCTCACTCATTAGGCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:281) and 5'-GTACCGTAACACTGAGTTTCG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 282) , 200 µM dNTP, 2 mM MgCl₂, and 2.5 units of taq DNA polymerase (Roche Molecular Biochemicals). A GeneAmp PCR System 9700 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) was used to
25 run the following program: 94°C for 5 minutes; 40 cycles of [94°C for 45 seconds, 55°C for 45 seconds, 72°C for 90 seconds]; 72°C for 10 minutes; cool to 4°C. The PCR products were purified with QIAquick 96 PCR Purification Kit (Qiagen Inc.) according to the
30 manufacturer's directions. All purified PCR products were sequenced with the primer 5'-

CGGATAACAATTTTCACACAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:283), using an ABI 3770 Sequencer (Perkin Elmer) according to the manufacturer's directions.

- 5 V. Sequence Ranking. The peptide sequences that were translated from nucleotide sequences (Section IV.C.) were correlated to ELISA data. The peptides considered for modification were those expressed by phage clones that yielded higher OD₄₅₀ readings in the NGF-coated
- 10 wells relative to the OD₄₅₀ reading produced in the corresponding BSA-coated wells. The peptides encoded by sequences that occurred multiple times were also considered for modification. On these criteria, the top two (2) peptides from library 93, top nine (9)
- 15 peptides from library 72, top seventeen (17) peptides from library 39, top eleven (11) peptides from library 95, top six (6) peptides from library 59, and top ten (10) peptides from library 63 were selected for modification.
- 20 The candidate peptides selected from the affinity matured population were used to construct fusion proteins in which a monomer of each peptide was fused in-frame to the Fc region of human IgG1. For fusion of peptides to the N-terminus of Fc, constructs were made
- 25 by annealing pairs of oligonucleotides ("oligos") to generate a duplex encoding the peptide and a linker comprised, depending on the peptide, of five glycine residues, one leucine residue and one glutamic acid residue as an NdeI to XhoI fragment. These duplex
- 30 molecules were ligated into a vector (pAMG21-Fc N-terminal, described above) containing the human Fc

gene, also digested with *NdeI* and *XhoI*. The resulting ligation mixtures were transformed by electroporation into *E. coli* strain 2596 cells (GM221, described further below). Clones were screened for the ability to produce the recombinant protein product and to possess the gene fusion having a correct nucleotide sequence. A single such clone was selected for each of the modified peptides (i.e., Fc-peptide fusion products) shown in Table 5. For fusion of peptides to the C-terminus of Fc, constructs were made by annealing pairs of oligonucleotides ("oligos") to generate a duplex encoding five glycine residues, one alanine and one glutamine residue, the peptide, followed by one leucine residue and one glutamic acid residue as an *ApaLI* to *XhoI* fragment. These duplex molecules were ligated into a vector (pAMG21-Fc C-terminal, described above) containing the human Fc gene, also digested with *ApaLI* and *XhoI*. The resulting ligation mixtures were transformed and screened as described above. Truncated versions of select peptides were made by PCR, using the parent construct as template. PCR products encoding the desired sequence were ligated into the parent construct as *BsrGI* to *BamHI*, *NcoI* to *BsrGI* or *NdeI* to *BsrGI* fragments. The resulting ligation mixtures were transformed and screened as described above.

Results from testing of the resulting modified peptides in the DRG neutralization assay (see above for protocol) are given in Table 5. The effectiveness of peptides selected from the affinity matured population may be determined in the DRG neutralization assay in the same manner.

Table 5

In vitro NGF Inhibition Activity of Matured Modified Peptides

Linker (L) Portion of (L)-(P) fusion (SEQ ID NO:)	Peptide (P) Portion of (L)-(P) fusion (SEQ ID NO:)	Attachment of (L)-(P) fusion to Fc domain'	In Vivo anti-NGF Activity of Matured Modified Peptide
285	202	C-term	+
285	203		+
285	204		-
285	205	C-term	-
285	206	C-term	-
285	207		-
285	208		+
285	209		+
286	210	C-term	+
285	211	C-term	+
285	212	C-term	-
285	213	C-term	-
285	214		+
285	215		+
285	216	C-term	+
285	217		+
285	218		-
285	219	C-term	+
285	220		-
285	221	C-term	+
285	222		+
285	223		-
285	224	C-term	+
285	225	C-term	-
285	226	C-term	-
286	227	C-term	+
286	228		+
285	229		+
285	230	C-term	+
286	231	C-term	+
285	232	C-term	+
285	233		+
285	234		+
285	235	C-term	+
285	236	C-term	+

285	237	C-term	+
285	238	C-term	-
285	239	C-term	+
285	240		+
285	241	C-term	+
285	242		-
285	243		+
285	244		-
285	245		-
285	246		+
286	247		+
285	248		-
285	249		+
285	250	C-term	-
285	251	C-term	+
285	252		-
285	253	C-term	-
285	254		+
285	255		+
285	256		-
285	257		-
285	258	C-term	-
285	259	C-term	+
285	260	C-term	-
285	261		-
285	262	C-term	-
285	263		+
285	264		-
285	265	C-term	-
285	266		+
285	267		-
285	268		-
285	269		-
285	270		-
285	271	C-term	+
285	272	C-term	+
285	279	C-term	+
285	280	C-term	+

"+" indicates at least 50% inhibition of NGF induced activity observed at matured modified peptide concentrations of 20 nM or lower

5 "-" indicates less than 50% inhibition of NGF induced activity observed at matured modified peptide concentrations of at least 20 nM.

"n/a" means not applicable.

* (L)-(P) fusions were attached to the N-terminus of Fc domain (SEQ ID NO:60 lacking N-terminal methionine) unless designated "C-term" wherein the (L)-(P) fusions were attached to the C-terminus of Fc domain (SEQ ID NO:60).

Example 5: In vivo antinociceptive activity of anti-NGF matured modified peptides in rat pain models

10 A. Neuropathic Pain Model. Male Sprague-Dawley rats (200 g) were anesthetized with isoflurane inhalant anesthesia and the left lumbar spinal nerves at the level of L5 and L6 were tightly ligated (4-0 silk suture) distal to the dorsal root ganglion and prior to
15 entrance into the sciatic nerve, as first described by Kim and Chung (Kim, S.H.; Chung, J.M. An experimental model for peripheral neuropathy produced by segmental spinal nerve ligation in the rat. Pain 50:355-363, (1992)). The incisions were closed and the rats were
20 allowed to recover. This procedure results in mechanical (tactile) allodynia in the left hind paw as assessed by recording the pressure at which the affected paw (ipsilateral to the site of nerve injury) was withdrawn from graded stimuli (von Frey filaments
25 ranging from 4.0 to 148.1 mN) applied perpendicularly to the plantar surface of the paw (between the footpads) through wire-mesh observation cages. A paw withdrawal threshold (PWT) was determined by sequentially increasing and decreasing the stimulus
30 strength and analyzing withdrawal data using a Dixon non-parametric test, as described by Chaplan et al. (Chaplan, S.R.; Bach, F.W.; Pogrel, J.W.; Chung, J.M.; Yaksh, T.L. Quantitative assessment of tactile

allodynia in the rat paw. J. Neurosci. Meth, 53:55-63 (1994)).

Normal rats and sham surgery rats (nerves isolated but not ligated) withstand at least 148.1 mN (equivalent to 15 g) of pressure without responding. Spinal nerve ligated rats respond to as little as 4.0 mN (equivalent to 0.41 g) of pressure on the affected paw. Rats were included in the study only if they did not exhibit motor dysfunction (e.g., paw dragging or dropping) and their PWT was below 39.2 mN (equivalent to 4.0 g). At least seven days after surgery rats were treated with a matured modified peptide previously observed to inhibit at least 50% of NGF induced activity *in vitro* at concentrations of 20 nM or lower (matured modified peptides designated as "+" in Table 5). Generally, rats were treated with a screening dose of 60 mg/kg of the matured modified peptide or control diluent (PBS) once by s.c. injection and PWT was determined each day thereafter for 7 days (Figure 5).

B. CFA Inflammatory Pain Model. Male Sprague-Dawley rats (200 g) were lightly anesthetized with isoflurane inhalant anesthesia and the left hindpaw was injected with complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA), 0.15 ml. This procedure results in mechanical (tactile) allodynia in the left hind paw as assessed by recording the pressure at which the affected paw was withdrawn from graded stimuli (von Frey filaments ranging from 4.0 to 148.1 mN) applied perpendicularly to the plantar surface of the paw (between the footpads) through wire-

mesh observation cages. PWT was determined by sequentially increasing and decreasing the stimulus strength and analyzing withdrawal data using a Dixon non-parametric test, as described by Chaplan et al.

5 (1994). Rats were included in the study only if they did not exhibit motor dysfunction (e.g., paw dragging or dropping) or broken skin and their PWT was below 39.2 mN (equivalent to 4.0 g).

At least seven days after CFA injection rats were
10 treated with a matured modified peptide previously observed to inhibit at least 50% of NGF induced activity in vitro at concentrations of 20 nM or lower (matured modified peptides designated as "+" in Table 5). Generally, rats were treated with a
15 screening dose of 60 mg/kg of the matured modified peptide or control diluent (PBS) once by s.c. injection and PWT was determined each day thereafter for 7 days. Average paw withdrawal threshold (PWT) was converted to percent of maximum possible effect (%MPE) using the
20 following formula: $\%MPE = 100 * (PWT \text{ of treated rats} - PWT \text{ of control rats}) / (15 - PWT \text{ of control rats})$. Thus, the cutoff value of 15 g (148.1 mN) is equivalent to 100% of the MPE and the control response is equivalent to 0% MPE.

25 At the screening dose of 60 mg/kg, certain modified peptides produced an antinociceptive effect within three or four days following a single s.c. injection (Figure 6). Observable effects of active modified peptides generally subsided between days five
30 and six following the injection.

Table 6

In vivo antinociceptive activity of anti-NGF matured modified peptides in rat pain models

5

Linker (L) Portion of (L)-(P) fusion (SEQ ID NO:)	Peptide (P) Portion of (L)-(P) fusion (SEQ ID NO:)	Attachment of (L)-(P) Fusion to Fc domain*	In Vivo anti- NGF Activity of Matured Modified Peptide
285	219	C-term	Fig. 5, A
285	251	C-term	Fig. 5, B
285	236	C-term	Fig. 5, C
285	233		Fig. 5, D
285	246		Fig. 5, E
285	208		Fig. 5, F
285	224	C-term	Fig. 5, G
285	241	C-term	Fig. 5, H
285	239	C-term	Fig. 6, I
285	266		Fig. 6, J

* (L)-(P) fusions were attached to the N-terminus of Fc domain (SEQ ID NO:60 lacking N-terminal methionine) unless designated "C-term" wherein the (L)-(P) fusions were attached to the C-terminus of Fc domain (SEQ ID NO:60).

10

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

- 5 1. A peptide comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula:

$a^1a^2a^3Ca^5a^6a^7a^8a^9a^{10}a^{11}LQSCa^{16}a^{17}a^{18}$ (SEQ ID NO: 276)

wherein:

- a^1 , a^2 , a^3 , a^5 , a^6 , a^8 , and a^{18} are each
10 independently absent or amino acid residues;
 a^7 is a neutral hydrophobic or polar hydrophobic amino acid residue;
 a^9 is a neutral hydrophobic or polar hydrophobic amino acid residue;
15 a^{10} is a neutral hydrophobic, neutral polar, or a basic amino acid residue;
 a^{11} is a neutral hydrophobic, neutral polar, or a basic amino acid residue;
 a^{16} is a neutral hydrophobic amino acid residue;
20 a^{17} is a neutral hydrophobic or polar hydrophobic amino acid residue; or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, and wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

- 25 2. The peptide according to Claim 1 wherein:

- a^1 is L, P, W, F, S, Y, N, R, or H;
 a^2 is L, W, F, S, Y, D, or R;
 a^3 is L, I, W, Y, D, or E;
 a^5 is A, L, G, D, E, or K;
30 a^6 is A, L, F, S, N, E, K, or H;
 a^7 is L, P, Y, or N;

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a⁸ is A, P, M, F, G, Q, or D;
a⁹ is P, M, T, G, or S;
a¹⁰ is A, V, F, H, G, or S;
a¹¹ is V, L, I, F, T, N, or K;
5 a¹⁶ is L, I, W, M, or F;
a¹⁷ is A, G, S, W, or N;
a¹⁸ is F, W, or Y.

3. The peptide according to Claim 2 wherein:
10 a¹ is W;
a² is D;
a⁶ is F;
a¹⁰ is A;
a¹¹ is K;
15 a¹⁶ is F.

4. The peptide according to Claim 3 wherein a¹-a¹⁸
is WDMCHFSHAAKLQSCFP (SEQ ID NO:273).

20 5. A modified peptide comprising at least one
peptide according to Claims 1-4 and at least one
vehicle, wherein said modified peptide is capable of
modulating NGF activity.

25 6. The modified peptide according to Claim 5
wherein said vehicle is selected from the group
consisting of a Fc domain, polyethylene glycol, a
lipid, a cholesterol group, a carbohydrate, and an
oligosaccharide.

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7. The peptide according to Claim 1, 2, 3, or 4 which is cyclic.

8. A dimer or multimer of the peptide according to
5 Claim 1, 2, 3, or 4.

9. A modified peptide having the formula:

$(X^1)_a-F^1-(X^2)_b$ and multimers thereof,

wherein:

10 F^1 is a vehicle;

X^1 and X^2 are each independently selected from

$-(L^1)_c-P^1$;

$-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$;

$-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3$; and

15 $-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3-(L^4)_f-P^4$;

wherein one or more of P^1 , P^2 , P^3 , and P^4 each independently comprise a peptide according to Claim 1, 2, 3, or 4;

L^1 , L^2 , L^3 , and L^4 are each independently linkers;

20 and

a , b , c , d , e , and f are each independently 0 or 1, provided that at least one of a and b is 1; or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, and wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

25

10. The modified peptide according to Claim 9 wherein one or more of P^1 , P^2 , P^3 , and P^4 each independently comprise a peptide as shown in SEQ ID NO:273.

30

11. The modified peptide of Claim 9 of the formula: X^1-F^1 or F^1-X^2 or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

5 12. The modified peptide of Claim 9 of the formula: $F^1-(L^1)_c-P^1$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

10 13. The modified peptide of Claim 9 of the formula: $F^1-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

15 14. The modified peptide of Claim 9 of the formula: $P^1-(L^1)_c-F^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

20 15. The modified peptide of Claim 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14 wherein F^1 is an Fc domain or fragment thereof.

20 16. The modified peptide of Claim 15 wherein F^1 comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 60.

25 17. A polynucleotide encoding the peptide or modified peptide according to Claim 1, 5, 9, 14, or 16.

18. An expression vector comprising the polynucleotide of Claim 17.

30 19. A host cell comprising the expression vector of Claim 18.

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20. The host cell according to Claim 19 wherein the cell is a prokaryotic cell.

5 21. The host cell according to Claim 20 wherein the cell is an *E. coli* cell.

22. The host cell according to Claim 19 wherein the cell is a eukaryotic cell.

10

23. A peptide comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula:

$b^1b^2b^3Cwb^6b^7b^8b^9Gcb^{12}b^{13}b^{14}$ (SEQ ID NO: 274)

wherein:

15 b^1 , b^2 , b^3 , b^8 , b^9 , b^{13} and b^{14} are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

b^6 is a neutral hydrophobic amino acid residue;

b^7 is a polar hydrophobic amino acid residue;

20 b^{12} is a neutral hydrophobic or an acidic amino acid residue; or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, and wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

24. The peptide according to Claim 23 wherein:

25 b^1 is V, L, I, W, T, Y, or E;

b^2 is L, W, M, Q, or H;

b^3 is W, M, G, Q, or E;

b^6 is F or W;

b^7 is T or S;

30 b^8 is A, P, W, S, E, or D;

b^9 is A, G, Q, E, or K;

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b¹² is V, I, P, D, or E.

25. The peptide according to Claim 23 wherein:

- b¹ is L or I;
5 b² is Q or H;
b³ is G or M;
b⁶ is F or W;
b⁷ is T or S;
b⁸ is E or D;
10 b⁹ is E or K;
b¹² is V or E;
b¹³ is V, W, or Y;
b¹⁴ is P, S, or Q.

15 26. A peptide selected from the group consisting of IHGCWFTEEGCVWQ (SEQ ID NO: 277) and LQMCWFTEKGCEVP (SEQ ID NO: 278), or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

20

27. A composition of matter comprising at least one peptide according to Claim 23, 24, or 25 and at least one vehicle, wherein said composition of matter is capable of modulating NGF activity.

25

28. The composition of matter according to Claim 27 wherein said vehicle is selected from the group consisting of a Fc domain, polyethylene glycol, a lipid, a cholesterol group, a carbohydrate, and an
30 oligosaccharide.

29. The peptide according to Claim 23, 24, or 25 which is cyclic.

30. A dimer or multimer of the peptide according to Claim 23, 24, or 25.

31. A composition of matter having the formula:

$(X^1)_a-F^1-(X^2)_b$ and multimers thereof,

wherein:

10 F^1 is a vehicle;

X^1 and X^2 are each independently selected from

$-(L^1)_c-P^1$;

$-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$;

$-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3$; and

15 $-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3-(L^4)_f-P^4$;

wherein one or more of P^1 , P^2 , P^3 , and P^4 each independently comprise a peptide according to Claim 23, 24, or 25;

L^1 , L^2 , L^3 , and L^4 are each independently linkers;

20 and a , b , c , d , e , and f are each independently 0 or 1, provided that at least one of a and b is 1; or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, and wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

25 32. The composition of matter of Claim 31 wherein one or more of P^1 , P^2 , P^3 , and P^4 each independently comprise a peptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 277 and 278.

33. The composition of matter of Claim 31 of the formula: X^1-F^1 or F^1-X^2 or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

5 34. The composition of matter of Claim 31 of the formula: $F^1-(L^1)_c-P^1$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

10 35. The composition of matter of Claim 31 of the formula: $F^1-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

15 36. The composition of matter of Claim 31 of the formula: $P^1-(L^1)_c-F^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

37. The composition of matter of Claim 31, wherein F^1 is an Fc domain or fragment thereof.

20 38. The composition of matter of Claim 31 wherein F^1 comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 60 or a fragment thereof.

25 39. A polynucleotide encoding the peptide or polypeptide according to Claim 23, 27, 31, 36, or 38.

40. An expression vector comprising the polynucleotide of Claim 39.

30 41. A host cell comprising the expression vector of Claim 40.

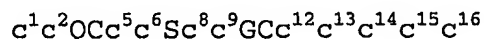
42. The host cell according to Claim 41 wherein the cell is a prokaryotic cell.

5 43. The host cell according to Claim 42 wherein the cell is an *E. coli* cell.

44. The host cell according to Claim 41 wherein the cell is a eukaryotic cell.

10

45. A peptide comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula:



wherein:

15 c^1 , c^5 , c^8 , c^9 , c^{13} and c^{14} are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

c^2 is a neutral hydrophobic amino acid residue;

c^6 is a neutral hydrophobic or polar hydrophobic amino acid residue;

20 c^{12} is a neutral hydrophobic or an acidic amino acid residue; or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, and wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

25 46. The peptide according to Claim 45 wherein:

c^1 is V, I, T, Y, N, or K;

c^2 is L, M, or F;

c^5 is S, Q, or E;

c^6 is L, F, W, or Y;

30 c^8 is W, M, T, G, S, or N;

c^9 is A, V, G, S, or E;

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c¹² is L, P, G, D, or E;

c¹³ is K, I, L, Y, or Q;

c¹⁴ is A, S, P, V, M, or Q.

5 47. The peptide according to Claim 46 wherein:

c¹ is K or T;

c² is L or F;

c⁵ is E or Q;

c⁶ is L, F, or Y;

10 c⁸ is T;

c⁹ is S or A;

c¹² is P or L;

c¹⁵ is L or absent;

c¹⁶ is E or absent.

15

48. A peptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 208, 209, 224, 233, 234, 241, 246, 279, and 280, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF
20 activity.

49. A composition of matter comprising at least one peptide according to Claim 45, 46, 47, or 48 and at least one vehicle, wherein said composition of matter
25 is capable of modulating NGF activity.

50. The composition of matter according to Claim 49 wherein said vehicle is selected from the group consisting of a Fc domain, polyethylene glycol, a
30 lipid, a cholesterol group, a carbohydrate, and an oligosaccharide.

51. The peptide according to Claim 45, 46, 47, or 48 which is cyclic.

5 52. A dimer or multimer of the peptide according to Claim 45, 46, 47, or 48.

53. A composition of matter having the formula:
 $(X^1)_a-F^1-(X^2)_b$ and multimers thereof,

10 wherein:

F^1 is a vehicle;

X^1 and X^2 are each independently selected from

$-(L^1)_c-P^1$;

$-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$;

15 $-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3$; and

$-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3-(L^4)_f-P^4$;

wherein one or more of P^1 , P^2 , P^3 , and P^4 each independently comprise a peptide according to Claim 45, 46, 47, or 48;

20 L^1 , L^2 , L^3 , and L^4 are each independently linkers; and a , b , c , d , e , and f are each independently 0 or 1, provided that at least one of a and b is 1; or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, and wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

25

54. The composition of matter of claim 53 wherein one or more of P^1 , P^2 , P^3 , and P^4 each independently comprise a peptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 208, 209, 224, 233, 234, 241, 246, 279,
30 and 280.

55. The composition of matter of Claim 53 of the formula: X^1-F^1 or F^1-X^2 or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

5 56. The composition of matter of Claim 53 of the formula: $F^1-(L^1)_c-P^1$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

57. The composition of matter of Claim 53 of the
10 formula: $F^1-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

58. The composition of matter of Claim 53 of the
15 formula: $P^1-(L^1)_c-F^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

59. The composition of matter of Claim 53, wherein F^1 is an Fc domain or fragment thereof.

20 60. The composition of matter of Claim 53 wherein F^1 comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 60 or a fragment thereof.

61. A polynucleotide encoding the peptide or
25 polypeptide according to Claim 45, 47, 49, 53, or 56.

62. An expression vector comprising the polynucleotide of Claim 61.

30 63. A host cell comprising the expression vector of Claim 62.

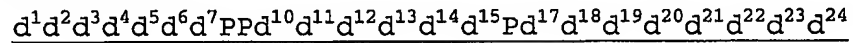
64. The host cell according to Claim 63 wherein the cell is a prokaryotic cell.

5 65. The host cell according to Claim 64 wherein the cell is an *E. coli* cell.

66. The host cell according to Claim 63 wherein the cell is a eukaryotic cell.

10

67. A peptide comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula:



wherein:

- 15 d^1 is a W, Y, Q, or E;
 d^2 is a V, L, F, S, or Q;
 d^3 is a W, F, G, S, or Q;
 d^4 is a A, Q, D, E, or K;
 d^5 is a V, W, G, or R;
 20 d^6 is a M, S, Y, Q, N, E, K, or R;
 d^7 is a A, V, L, P, W, Q, or H;
 d^{10} is a D or E;
 d^{11} is a V or I;
 d^{12} is a V, L, F, or Y;
 25 d^{13} is a V, L, G, Q, or E;
 d^{14} is a Q, D, or E;
 d^{15} is a W or C;
 d^{17} is a W, Y, or Q;
 d^{18} is a V, T, Q, N, or K;
 30 d^{19} is a A, L, or P;
 d^{20} is a P, Q, R, or H;

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 d^{21} is a V, I, W, D; d^{22} is a A, I, S, Q, or D; d^{23} is a L or absent; d^{24} is a E or absent;

5 or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, and
wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF
activity.

68. The peptide according to Claim 67 wherein:

10 d^1 is Q or Y;
 d^2 is L;
 d^3 is W or D;
 d^4 is D, E, or K;
 d^5 is V, W, or G;
15 d^6 is Q, K, or R;
 d^7 is W or L;
 d^{10} is E or D;
 d^{11} is V or I;
 d^{12} is V, L, or F;
20 d^{13} is V, L, or G;
 d^{14} is Q, D, or E;
 d^{15} is W or C;
 d^{17} is W or Y;
 d^{18} is Q, K, or N;
25 d^{19} is P, V, or L;
 d^{20} is P or S;
 d^{21} is V;
 d^{22} is Q or D;
 d^{23} is a L or absent;
30 d^{24} is a E or absent.

69. A peptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 203, 228, 240, 247, and 266, inclusive, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

5

70. A composition of matter comprising at least one peptide according to Claim 67, 68, or 69 and at least one vehicle, wherein said composition of matter is capable of modulating NGF activity.

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71. The composition of matter according to Claim 70 wherein said vehicle is selected from the group consisting of a Fc domain, polyethylene glycol, a lipid, a cholesterol group, a carbohydrate, and an oligosaccharide.

15

72. The peptide according to Claim 67, 68, or 69 which is cyclic.

20

73. A dimer or multimer of the peptide according to Claim 67, 68, or 69.

74. A composition of matter having the formula:

$(X^1)_a-F^1-(X^2)_b$ and multimers thereof,

25 wherein:

F^1 is a vehicle;

X^1 and X^2 are each independently selected from

$-(L^1)_c-P^1$;

$-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$;

30

$-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3$; and

$-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3-(L^4)_f-P^4$;

wherein one or more of P^1 , P^2 , P^3 , and P^4 each independently comprise a peptide according to Claim 67, 68, or 69;

L^1 , L^2 , L^3 , and L^4 are each independently linkers;
5 and a, b, c, d, e, and f are each independently 0 or 1, provided that at least one of a and b is 1; or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, and wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

10 75. The composition of matter of Claim 73 wherein one or more of P^1 , P^2 , P^3 , and P^4 each independently comprise a peptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 203, 228, 240, 247, and 266.

15 76. The composition of matter of Claim 73 of the formula: X^1-F^1 or F^1-X^2 or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

20 77. The composition of matter of Claim 73 of the formula: $F^1-(L^1)_c-P^1$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

25 78. The composition of matter of Claim 73 of the formula: $F^1-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

79. The composition of matter of Claim 73 of the formula: $P^1-(L^1)_c-F^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

30 80. The composition of matter of Claim 73, wherein F^1 is an Fc domain or fragment thereof.

81. The composition of matter of Claim 73 wherein F¹ comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 60 or fragments thereof.

5

82. A polynucleotide encoding the peptide or polypeptide according to Claim 67, 68, or 69.

83. An expression vector comprising the
10 polynucleotide of Claim 82.

84. A host cell comprising the expression vector of Claim 83.

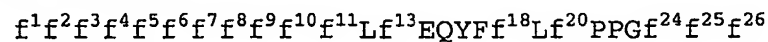
15 85. The host cell according to Claim 84 wherein the cell is a prokaryotic cell.

86. The host cell according to Claim 85 wherein the cell is an *E. coli* cell.

20

87. The host cell according to Claim 84 wherein the cell is a eukaryotic cell.

88. A peptide comprising an amino acid sequence
25 of the formula:



wherein:

f¹-f⁶, f⁸, f⁹, f¹¹, f¹⁸, f²⁴, f²⁵ and f²⁶ are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

30 f⁷, f¹⁰, and f¹³ are each independently neutral hydrophobic or polar hydrophobic amino acid residues;

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f²⁰ is a T, M, or I;
or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, and
wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF
activity.

5

89. The peptide according to Claim 88 wherein:

f¹ is A or absent;
f² is Q or absent;
f³ is L, M, T, Q or N;
10 f⁴ is A, I, P, T, G, or Q;
f⁵ is M, G, E, or D;
f⁶ is W or H;
f⁷ is L, P, or M;
f⁸ is G, L, R, or S;
15 f⁹ is A, Q, D, or E;
f¹⁰ is L, N, or M;
f¹¹ is P, R, or S;
f¹³ is L, F, or Y;
f¹⁸ is A, Q, E, or R;
20 f²⁰ is T, M, or I;
f²⁴ is L, I, V, or Y;
f²⁵ is a L or absent;
f²⁶ is a E or absent.

25

90. The peptide according to Claim 89 wherein:

f¹ is A or absent;
f² is Q or absent;
f³ is M, Q, or N;
f⁴ is I, P, T, or G;
30 f⁵ is M, G, or D;
f⁶ is W or H;

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f⁷ is L or P;
f⁸ is G, L, or S;
f⁹ is A, Q, or D;
f¹⁰ is L, N, or M;
5 f¹¹ is P, R, or S;
f¹³ is L or F;
f¹⁸ is A, Q, or E;
f²⁰ is T, M, or I;
f²⁴ is L, I, or V;
10 f²⁵ is a L or absent;
f²⁶ is a E or absent.

91. A peptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 210, 230, 232, 236, 239, and 251,
15 inclusive, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, and wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

92. A modified peptide comprising at least one peptide according to Claim 88, 89, 90, or 91 and at
20 least one vehicle, and wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

93. The composition of matter according to Claim 92 wherein said vehicle is selected from the group
25 consisting of a Fc domain, polyethylene glycol, a lipid, a cholesterol group, a carbohydrate, and an oligosaccharide.

94. The peptide according to Claim 88, 89, 90, or
30 91 which is cyclic.

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95. A dimer or multimer of the peptide according to Claim 88, 89, 90, or 91.

96. A composition of matter having the formula:

5 $(X^1)_a-F^1-(X^2)_b$ and multimers thereof,

wherein:

F^1 is a vehicle;

X^1 and X^2 are each independently selected from

$-(L^1)_c-P^1$;

10 $-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$;

$-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3$; and

$-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3-(L^4)_f-P^4$;

wherein one or more of P^1 , P^2 , P^3 , and P^4 each

independently comprise a peptide according to Claim 88,

15 89, 90, or 91;

L^1 , L^2 , L^3 , and L^4 are each independently linkers;

and a, b, c, d, e, and f are each independently 0 or 1,

provided that at least one of a and b is 1; or a

physiologically acceptable salt thereof, and wherein

20 said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

97. The composition of matter of claim 96 wherein

one or more of P^1 , P^2 , P^3 , and P^4 each independently

comprise a peptide selected from the group consisting

25 of SEQ ID NOS: 210, 230, 232, 236, 239, and 251.

98. The composition of matter of Claim 96 of the

formula: X^1-F^1 or F^1-X^2 or a physiologically acceptable

salt thereof.

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99. The composition of matter of Claim 96 of the formula: $F^1-(L^1)_c-P^1$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

5 100. The composition of matter of Claim 96 of the formula: $F^1-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

101. The composition of matter of Claim 96 of the formula: $P^1-(L^1)_c-F^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$ or a physiologically
10 acceptable salt thereof.

102. The composition of matter of Claim 96 wherein F^1 is an Fc domain or fragment thereof.

15 103. The composition of matter of Claim 96 wherein F^1 comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 60 or fragments thereof.

104. A polynucleotide encoding the peptide or
20 polypeptide according to Claim 88, 89, 90, or 91.

105. An expression vector comprising the polynucleotide of Claim 104.

25 106. A host cell comprising the expression vector of Claim 105.

107. The host cell according to Claim 106 wherein the cell is a prokaryotic cell.

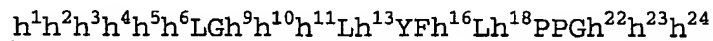
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108. The host cell according to Claim 107 wherein the cell is an *E. coli* cell.

109. The host cell according to Claim 106 wherein
5 the cell is a eukaryotic cell.

110. A peptide comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula:



10 wherein:

h^1 - h^6 , h^9 , h^{11} , h^{23} , and h^{24} are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

h^{10} and h^{13} are each independently neutral hydrophobic or polar hydrophobic amino acid residues;

15 h^{16} is a polar hydrophobic or basic amino acid residue;

h^{18} is a neutral hydrophobic amino acid residue;

h^{22} is a neutral polar amino acid residue;

or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, and

20 wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

111. The peptide according to Claim 110 wherein:

h^1 is A or absent;

25 h^2 is Q or absent;

h^3 is V, G, P, or absent;

h^4 is V, T, S, K, or absent;

h^5 is S, E, Q, or D;

h^6 is Q, N, K, or M;

30 h^9 is S, G, Q, or D;

h^{10} is W, Y, or F;

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h¹¹ is A, L, or M;
h¹³ is Q, N, or Y;
h¹⁶ is K, H, S, or R;
h¹⁸ is A, V, L, or I;
5 h²² is S, T, or G;
h²³ is L or absent;
h²⁴ is E or absent.

112. The peptide according to Claim 111 wherein:
10 h¹ is A or absent;
h² is Q or absent;
h³ is P or absent;
h⁴ is T or absent;
h⁵ is E or D;
15 h⁶ is Q or N;
h⁹ is E or D;
h¹⁰ is W or Y;
h¹¹ is L or M;
h¹³ is Q or N;
20 h¹⁶ is K or R;
h¹⁸ is V or L;
h²² is S or T;
h²³ is L or absent;
h²⁴ is E or absent.

25

113. A peptide selected from the group consisting
of SEQ ID NOS: 202, 211, 219, 221, 231, 237, and 272,
inclusive, or a physiologically acceptable salt
thereof, and wherein said peptide is capable of
30 modulating NGF activity.

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114. A composition of matter comprising at least one peptide according to Claim 110, 111, 112, or 113 and at least one vehicle, and wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

5

115. The composition of matter according to Claim 114 wherein said vehicle is selected from the group consisting of a Fc domain, polyethylene glycol, a lipid, a cholesterol group, a carbohydrate, and an
10 oligosaccharide.

116. The peptide according to Claim 110, 111, 112, or 113 which is cyclic.

15 117. A dimer or multimer of the peptide according to Claim 110, 111, 112, or 113.

118. A composition of matter having the formula:

$(X^1)_a-F^1-(X^2)_b$ and multimers thereof,

20 wherein:

F^1 is a vehicle;

X^1 and X^2 are each independently selected from

$-(L^1)_c-P^1$;

$-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$;

25 $-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3$; and

$-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3-(L^4)_f-P^4$;

wherein one or more of P^1 , P^2 , P^3 , and P^4 each independently comprise a peptide according to Claim 110, 111, 112, or 113;

30 L^1 , L^2 , L^3 , and L^4 are each independently linkers; and a, b, c, d, e, and f are each independently 0 or 1,

131

provided that at least one of a and b is 1; or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, and wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

5 119. The composition of matter of Claim 118 wherein one or more of P^1 , P^2 , P^3 , and P^4 each independently comprise a peptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 202, 211, 219, 221, 231, 237, and 272.

10

 120. The composition of matter of Claim 118 of the formula: X^1-F^1 or F^1-X^2 or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

15 121. The composition of matter of Claim 118 of the formula: $F^1-(L^1)_c-P^1$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

 122. The composition of matter of Claim 118 of
20 the formula: $F^1-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

 123. The composition of matter of Claim 118 of the formula: $P^1-(L^1)_c-F^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

25

 124. The composition of matter of Claim 118 wherein F^1 is an Fc domain or fragment thereof.

 125. The composition of matter of Claim 118
30 wherein F^1 comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 60 or fragments thereof.

132

126. A polynucleotide encoding the peptide or polypeptide according to Claim 110, 111, 112, or 113.

5 127. An expression vector comprising the polynucleotide of Claim 126.

128. A host cell comprising the expression vector of Claim 127.

10

129. The host cell according to Claim 128 wherein the cell is a prokaryotic cell.

130. The host cell according to Claim 129 wherein
15 the cell is an *E. coli* cell.

131. The host cell according to Claim 128 wherein the cell is a eukaryotic cell.

20 132. A composition of matter comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula: $(X^1)_a-F^1-(X^2)_b$ wherein:

F^1 is an Fc domain;

X^1 and X^2 are each independently selected from
25 $-(L^1)_c-P^1$, $-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$, $-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3$,
and $-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3-(L^4)_f-P^4$;

L^1 , L^2 , L^3 , and L^4 are each independently linkers;

a , b , c , d , e , and f are each independently 0 or 1, provided that at least one of a and b is 1; and

30 P^1 , P^2 , P^3 , and P^4 are each independently sequences selected from the group consisting of:

133

- i. SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 58, inclusive;
- ii. SEQ ID NO: 202 to SEQ ID NO: 280, inclusive;
- iii. an analog of (i) or (ii); and
- 5 iv. a derivative of (i), (ii) or (iii), and wherein said composition of matter is capable of modulating NGF activity.

133. The composition of matter of Claim 132
10 comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula:

F-L-P

wherein:

- F is an Fc domain;
 - L is a linker; and
 - 15 P is selected from the group consisting of:
 - i. SEQ ID NOS: 8, 10, 23, and 24;
 - ii. an analog of (i); and
 - iii. a derivative of (i) or (ii), and wherein said composition of matter is capable of modulating NGF
- 20 activity.

134. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder associated with NGF activity comprising administering, to a human or animal subject, a
25 therapeutically effective amount of the composition according to Claim 1, 5, 9, 14, 16, 23, 27, 31, 36, 38, 45, 48, 49, 51, 53, 56, 58, 67, 68, 70, 72, 74, 77, 79, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94, 96, 97, 99, 101, 110, 111, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118, 121, 123, 132, or 133.

30

134

135. The method according to Claim 134 wherein the disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of neurologic pain, painful diabetic neuropathy, post-herpetic neuralgia, inflammatory pain, 5 migraine, asthma, hyperactive bladder, psoriasis and cancer.

136. The method of Claim 134 wherein the disease or disorder is pain.

10

137. A method for modulating pain or promoting analgesia comprising administering, to a human or animal subject, a therapeutically effective amount of the composition according to Claim 1, 5, 9, 14, 16, 23, 15 27, 31, 36, 38, 45, 48, 49, 51, 53, 56, 58, 67, 68, 70, 72, 74, 77, 79, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94, 96, 97, 99, 101, 110, 111, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118, 121, 123, 132, or 133.

20 138. The method according to Claim 134 wherein the disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of acute pain, dental pain, pain from trauma, surgical pain, pain resulting from amputation or abscess, causalgia, demyelinating diseases, 25 trigeminal neuralgia, cancer, chronic alcoholism, stroke, thalamic pain syndrome, diabetes, acquired immune deficiency syndrome ("AIDS"), toxins and chemotherapy, general headache, migraine, cluster headache, mixed-vascular and non-vascular syndromes, 30 tension headache, general inflammation, arthritis, rheumatic diseases, lupus, osteoarthritis, inflammatory

bowel disorders, inflammatory eye disorders,
inflammatory or unstable bladder disorders, psoriasis,
skin complaints with inflammatory components, sunburn,
carditis, dermatitis, myositis, neuritis, collagen
5 vascular diseases, chronic inflammatory conditions,
inflammatory pain and associated hyperalgesia and
allodynia, neuropathic pain and associated hyperalgesia
and allodynia, diabetic neuropathy pain, causalgia,
sympathetically maintained pain, deafferentation
10 syndromes, asthma, epithelial tissue damage or
dysfunction, herpes simplex, post-herpetic neuralgia,
disturbances of visceral motility at respiratory,
genitourinary, gastrointestinal or vascular regions,
wounds, burns, allergic skin reactions, pruritis,
15 vitiligo, general gastrointestinal disorders, colitis,
gastric ulceration, duodenal ulcers, vasomotor or
allergic rhinitis, or bronchial disorders, comprising
the step of administering a compound according to Claim
1, 5, 9, 14, 16, 23, 27, 31, 36, 38, 45, 48, 49, 51,
20 53, 56, 58, 67, 68, 70, 72, 74, 77, 79, 88, 89, 90, 92,
94, 96, 97, 99, 101, 110, 111, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118,
121, 123, 132, or 133.

139. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a
25 compound according to Claim 1, 5, 9, 14, 16, 23, 27,
31, 36, 38, 45, 48, 49, 51, 53, 56, 58, 67, 68, 70, 72,
74, 77, 79, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94, 96, 97, 99, 101, 110,
111, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118, 121, 123, 132, or 133 and
a pharmaceutically-acceptable diluent or carrier.

140. The use of a compound according to Claim 1,
5, 9, 14, 16, 23, 27, 31, 36, 38, 45, 48, 49, 51, 53,
56, 58, 67, 68, 70, 72, 74, 77, 79, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94,
96, 97, 99, 101, 110, 111, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118,
5 121, 123, 132, or 133 in the manufacture of a
medicament for the treatment of a disease or disorder
selected from the group consisting of acute pain,
inflammatory pain, neuropathic pain, dental pain, pain
from trauma, surgical pain, pain from amputation or
10 abscess, causalgia, demyelinating diseases, trigeminal
neuralgia, cancer, chronic alcoholism, stroke, thalamic
pain syndrome, diabetes, acquired immune deficiency
syndrome ("AIDS"), toxins and chemotherapy, general
headache, migraine, cluster headache, mixed-vascular
15 and non-vascular syndromes, tension headache, general
inflammation, arthritis, rheumatic diseases, lupus,
osteoarthritis, inflammatory bowel disorders,
inflammatory eye disorders, inflammatory or unstable
bladder disorders, psoriasis, skin complaints with
20 inflammatory components, sunburn, carditis, dermatitis,
myositis, neuritis, collagen vascular diseases, chronic
inflammatory conditions, inflammatory pain and
associated hyperalgesia and allodynia, neuropathic pain
and associated hyperalgesia and allodynia, diabetic
25 neuropathy pain, causalgia, sympathetically maintained
pain, deafferentation syndromes, asthma, epithelial
tissue damage or dysfunction, herpes simplex, post-
herpetic neuralgia, disturbances of visceral motility
at respiratory, genitourinary, gastrointestinal or
30 vascular regions, wounds, burns, allergic skin
reactions, pruritis, vitiligo, general gastrointestinal

disorders, colitis, gastric ulceration, duodenal ulcers, vasomotor or allergic rhinitis, and bronchial disorders.

5 141. A peptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- i. SEQ ID NOS: 8, 10, 23, or 24;
 - ii. an analog of (i); and
 - iii. a physiologically acceptable salt of (i) or
- 10 (ii), wherein said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

142. A composition of matter comprising at least one peptide according to Claim 141 and at least one

15 vehicle, wherein said composition of matter is capable of modulating NGF activity.

143. The composition of matter according to Claim 142 wherein said vehicle is selected from the group

20 consisting of a Fc domain, polyethylene glycol, a lipid, a cholesterol group, a carbohydrate, and an oligosaccharide.

144. The peptide according to Claim 141 which is

25 cyclic.

145. A dimer or multimer of the peptide according to Claim 141.

30 146. A composition of matter having the formula:
(X¹)_a-F¹-(X²)_b and multimers thereof,

wherein:

F^1 is a vehicle;

X^1 and X^2 are each independently selected from

$-(L^1)_c-P^1$;

5 $-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$;

$-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3$; and

$-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2-(L^3)_e-P^3-(L^4)_f-P^4$;

wherein one or more of P^1 , P^2 , P^3 , and P^4 each

independently comprise a peptide according to Claim

10 141;

L^1 , L^2 , L^3 , and L^4 are each independently linkers;

and a, b, c, d, e, and f are each independently 0 or 1,

provided that at least one of a and b is 1; or a

physiologically acceptable salt thereof, and wherein

15 said peptide is capable of modulating NGF activity.

147. The composition of matter of Claim 146 of the formula: X^1-F^1 or F^1-X^2 or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

20

148. The composition of matter of Claim 146 of the formula: $F^1-(L^1)_c-P^1$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

25 149. The composition of matter of Claim 146 of the formula: $F^1-(L^1)_c-P^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

30 150. The composition of matter of Claim 146 of the formula: $P^1-(L^1)_c-F^1-(L^2)_d-P^2$ or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

151. The composition of matter of Claim 146, 147, 148, 149, or 150, wherein F¹ is an Fc domain or fragment thereof.

5

152. A polynucleotide encoding the peptide or polypeptide according to Claim 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, or 151.

10

153. An expression vector comprising the polynucleotide of Claim 39.

154. A host cell comprising the expression vector of Claim 153.

15

155. The host cell according to Claim 154 wherein the cell is a prokaryotic cell.

156. The host cell according to Claim 155 wherein
20 the cell is an *E. coli* cell.

157. The host cell according to Claim 154 wherein the cell is a eukaryotic cell.

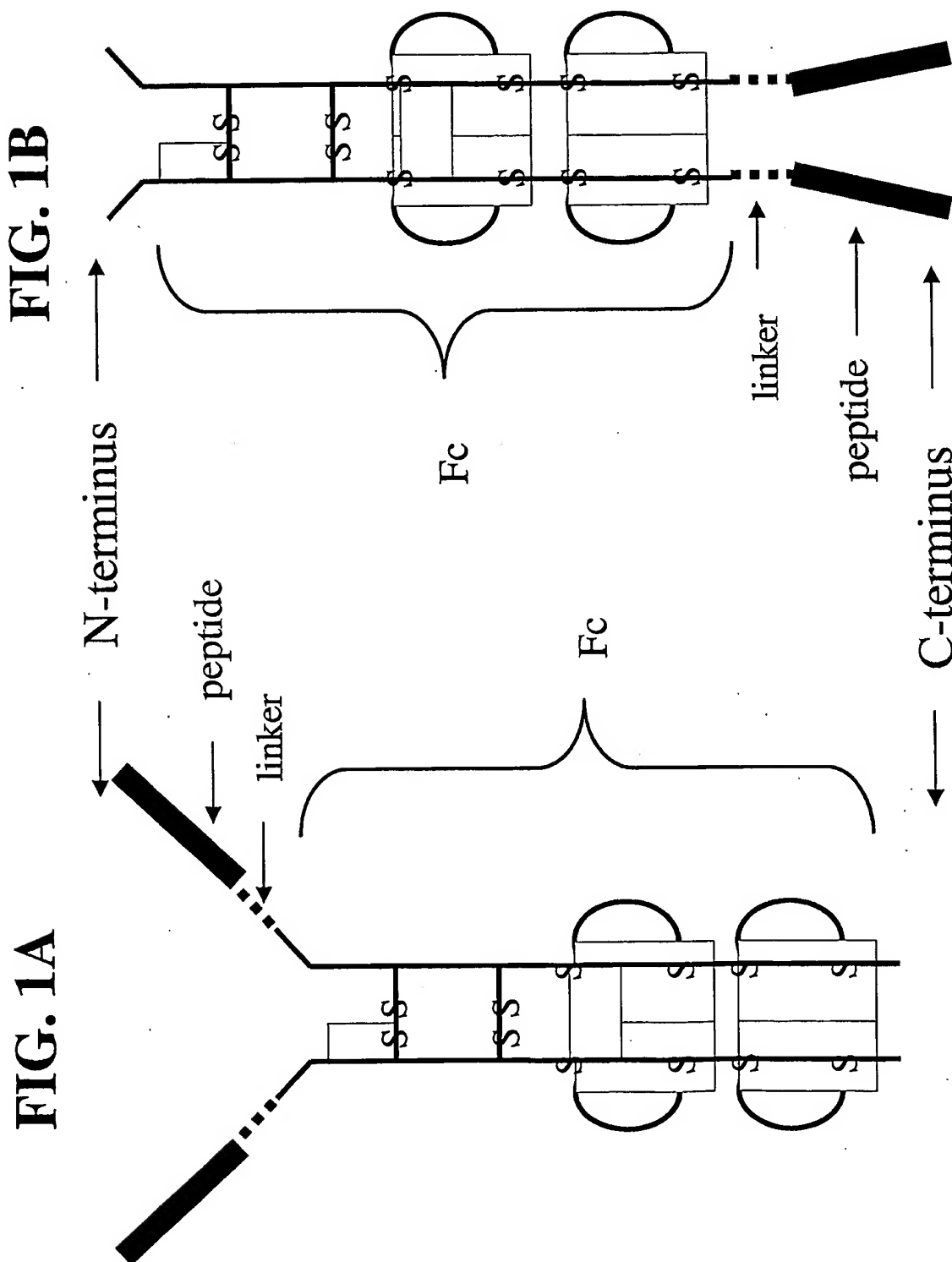


FIG. 2A

1 ATGGACAAAACACACATGTCCACCTTGTCAGCTCCGGAACCTCTGGGGGGACCGTCA 60
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
TACCTGTTTTGAGTGTGTACAGGTGGAACAGGTGAGGCCTTGAGGACCCCCCTGGCAGT
M D K T H T C P P C P A P E L L G G P S

61 GTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCAAACCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTC 120
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
CAGAAGGAGAAGGGGGGTTTTGGGTTCCTGTGGGAGTACTAGAGGGCCTGGGGACTCCAG
V F L F P P K P K D T L M I S R T P E V

121 ACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTG 180
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
TGACGCACCACCCTGCACCTCGGTGCTTCTGGGACTCCAGTTCAAGTTGACCATGCAC
T C V V V D V S H E D P E V K F N W Y V

181 GACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACG 240
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
CTGCCGCACCTCCACGTATTACGGTTCTGTTTCGGCGCCCTCCTCGTCATGTTGTCGTGC
D G V E V H N A K T K P R E E Q Y N S T

241 TACCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTAC 300
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
ATGGCACACCAGTCGCAGGAGTGGCAGGACGTGGTCTTGACCGACTTACCGTTCCTCATG
Y R V V S V L T V L H Q D W L N G K E Y

301 AAGTGCAAGGTC'TCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAGCC 360
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
TTCACGTTCCAGAGGTTGTTTCGGGAGGGTCGGGGGTAGCTCTTTTGGTAGAGGTTTCGG
K C K V S N K A L P A P I E K T I S K A

361 AAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGATGAGCTGACC 420
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
TTTCCCGTCGGGGCTCTTGGTGTCCACATGTGGGACGGGGGTAGGGCCCTACTCGACTGG
K G Q P R E P Q V Y T L P P S R D E L T

421 AAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTG 480
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
TTCTTGGTCCAGTCGGACTGGACGGACAGTTTCCGAAGATAGGGTCGCTGTAGCGGCAC
K N Q V S L T C L V K G F Y P, S D I A V

FIG. 2B

```
GAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGAGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGGAC
481 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 540
CTCACCCCTCTCGTTACCCGTCGGCCTCTTGTTGATGTTCTGGTGCGGAGGGCAGACCTG

E W E S N G Q P E N N Y K T T P P V L D

TCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAG
541 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 600
AGGCTGCCGAGGAAGAAGGAGATGTCGTTTCGAGTGGCACCTGTTCTCGTCCACCGTCGTC

S D G S F F L Y S K L T V D K S R W Q Q

GGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAG
601 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 660
CCCTTGCAGAAGAGTACGAGGCACTACGTACTCCGAGACGTGTTGGTGATGTGCGTCTTC

G N V F S C S V M H E A L H N H Y T Q K

AGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA
661 -----+-----+----- 684
TCGGAGAGGGACAGAGGCCCATTT

S L S L S P G K
```

FIG. 3A

XbaI

NdeI ApaLI

1

60

XhoI

61

120

121

180

181

240

241

300

301

360

361

420

421

480

481

540

FIG. 3B

541 GCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAAC T 600
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
CGAAGATAGGGTCGCTGTAGCGGCACCTCACCTCTCGTTACCCGTCGGCCTCTTGTTGA

601 ACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCCTCTACAGCAAGCTCA 660
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
TGTTCTGGTGCGGAGGGCACGACCTGAGGCTGCCGAGGAAGAAGGAGATGTCGTTGAGT

661 CCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGG 720
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
GGCACCTGTTCTCGTCCACCGTCGTCCCTTGCAGAAGAGTACGAGGCACTACGTACTCC

721 CTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAATAATGGATCC 780
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
GAGACGTGTTGGTGATGTGCGTCTTCTCGGAGAGGGACAGAGGCCCATTTATTACCTAGG

BamHI
|

FIG. 4A

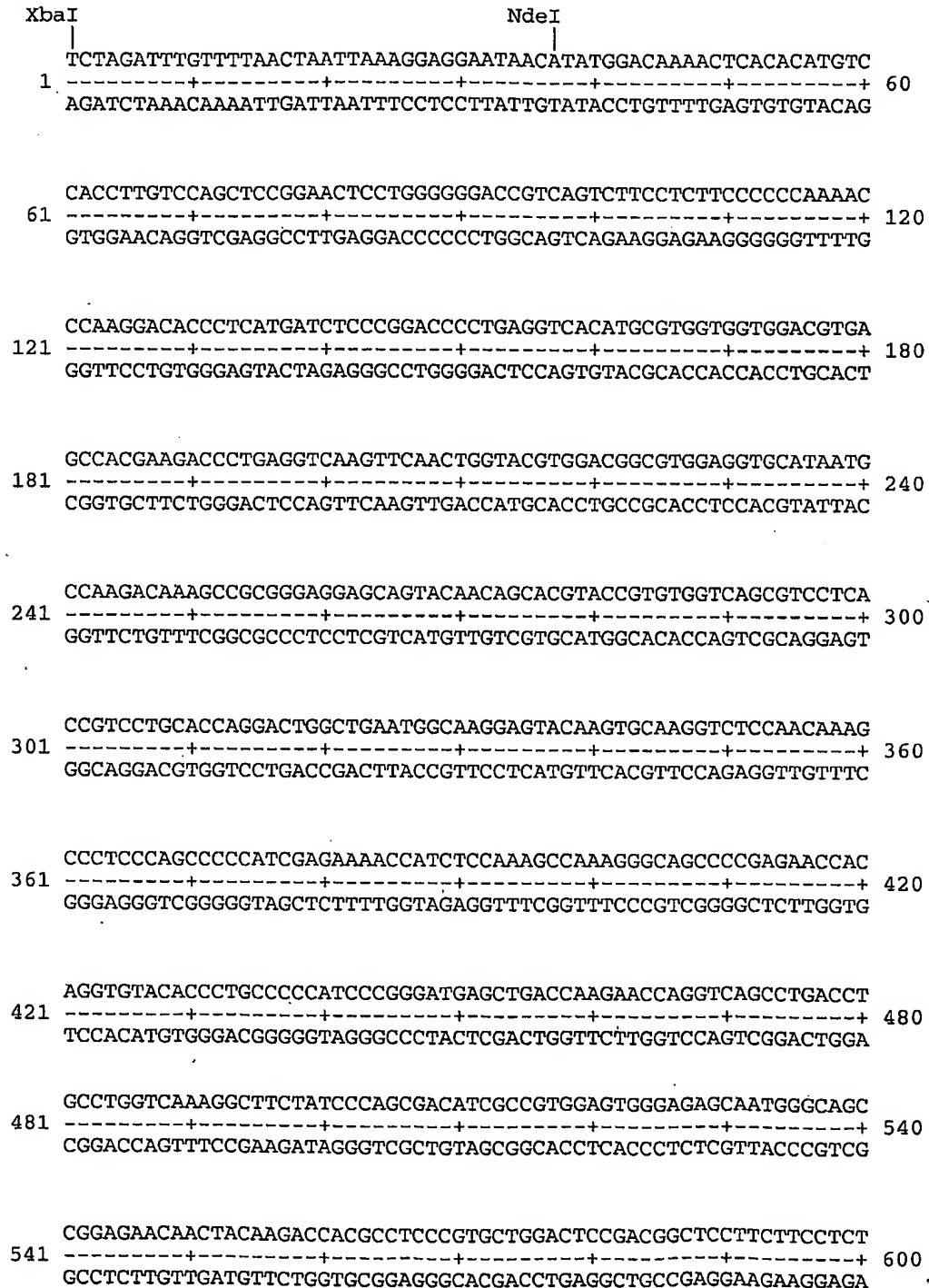


FIG. 4B

```

601 ACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCG
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 660
    TGTCGTTCGAGTGGCACCTGTTCTCGTCCACCGTCGTCCCCTTGCAGAAGAGTACGAGGC

661 TGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTA
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 720
    ACTACGTACTCCGAGACGTGTTGGTGATGTGCGTCTTCTCGGAGAGGGACAGAGGCCCAT

              ApaLI                      XhoI          BamHI
              |                          |               |
721 AAGGTGGAGGTGGTGGTGCACAGAAAGCGGCCGCAAAAAAACTCGAGTAATGGATCC
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 777
    TTCCACCTCCACCACCACGTGTCTTTTCGCCGGCGTTTTTTTGAGCTCATTACCTAGG
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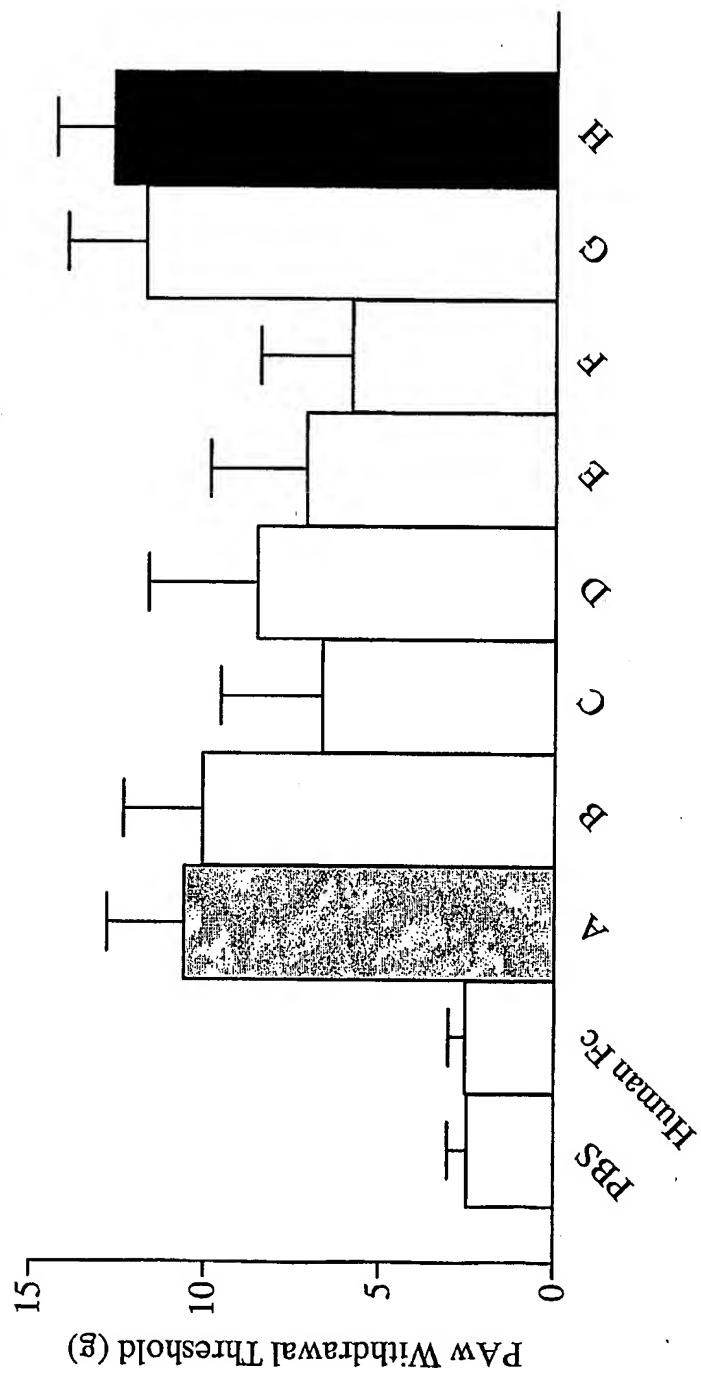
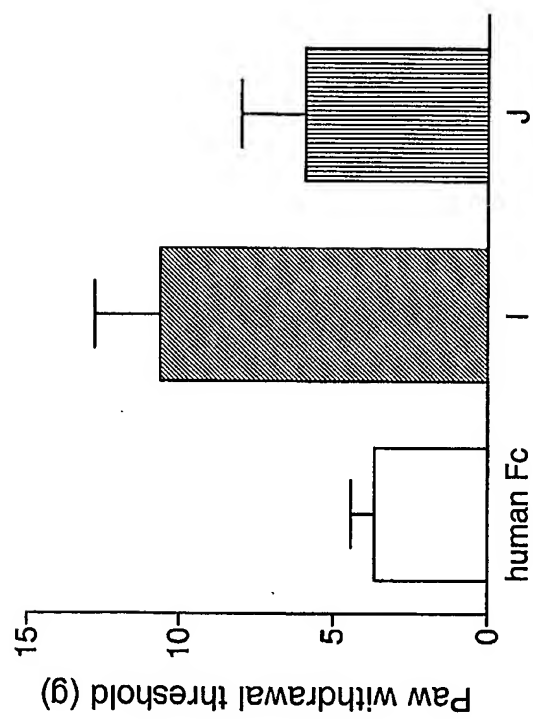
FIG. 5

FIG. 6

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Amgen Inc.

<120> Peptides and Related Molecules That Modulate Nerve Growth Factor Activity

<130> A-827PCT

<140> Not Yet Assigned

<141> 2003-09-19

<150> Not Yet Assigned

<151> 2003-09-18

<150> 60/412,524

<151> 2002-09-19

<160> 286

<170> PatentIn version 3.1

<210> 1

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 1

Thr Gly Tyr Thr Glu Tyr Thr Glu Glu Trp Pro Met Gly Phe Gly Tyr
1 5 10 15

Gln Trp Ser Phe
20

<210> 2

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 2

Thr Asp Trp Leu Ser Asp Phe Pro Phe Tyr Glu Gln Tyr Phe Gly Leu
1 5 10 15

Met Pro Pro Gly
20

<210> 3

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 3

Phe Met Arg Phe Pro Asn Pro Trp Lys Leu Val Glu Pro Pro Gln Gly
1 5 10 15

Trp Tyr Tyr Gly
20

<210> 4

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 4

Val Val Lys Ala Pro His Phe Glu Phe Leu Ala Pro Pro His Phe His
1 5 10 15

Glu Phe Pro Phe
20

<210> 5

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 5

Phe Ser Tyr Ile Trp Ile Asp Glu Thr Pro Ser Asn Ile Asp Arg Tyr
1 5 10 15

Met Leu Trp Leu
20

<210> 6

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 6

Val Asn Phe Pro Lys Val Pro Glu Asp Val Glu Pro Trp Pro Trp Ser
1 5 10 15

Leu Lys Leu Tyr
20

<210> 7

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 7

Thr Trp His Pro Lys Thr Tyr Glu Glu Phe Ala Leu Pro Phe Phe Val
1 5 10 15

Pro Glu Ala Pro
20

<210> 8

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 8

Trp His Phe Gly Thr Pro Tyr Ile Gln Gln Gln Pro Gly Val Tyr Trp
1 5 10 15

Leu Gln Ala Pro
20

<210> 9

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural

ly occurring sequence

<400> 9

Val Trp Asn Tyr Gly Pro Phe Phe Met Asn Phe Pro Asp Ser Thr Tyr
1 5 10 15

Phe Leu His Glu
20

<210> 10

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 10

Trp Arg Ile His Ser Lys Pro Leu Asp Tyr Ser His Val Trp Phe Phe
1 5 10 15

Pro Ala Asp Phe
20

<210> 11

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 11

Phe Trp Asp Gly Asn Gln Pro Pro Asp Ile Leu Val Asp Trp Pro Trp
1 5 10 15

Asn Pro Pro Val
20

<210> 12

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 12

Phe Tyr Ser Leu Glu Trp Leu Lys Asp His Ser Glu Phe Phe Gln Thr
1 5 10 15

Val Thr Glu Trp
20

<210> 13

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 13

Gln Phe Met Glu Leu Leu Lys Phe Phe Asn Ser Pro Gly Asp Ser Ser
1 5 10 15

His His Phe Leu
20

<210> 14

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 14

Thr Asn Val Asp Trp Ile Ser Asn Asn Trp Glu His Met Lys Ser Phe
1 5 10 15

Phe Thr Glu Asp
20

<210> 15

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 15

Pro Asn Glu Lys Pro Tyr Gln Met Gln Ser Trp Phe Pro Pro Asp Trp
1 5 10 15

Pro Val Pro Tyr
20

<210> 16

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 16

Trp Ser His Thr Glu Trp Val Pro Gln Val Trp Trp Lys Pro Pro Asn
1 5 10 15

His Phe Tyr Val
20

<210> 17

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 17

Trp Gly Glu Trp Ile Asn Asp Ala Gln Val His Met His Glu Gly Phe
1 5 10 15

Ile Ser Glu Ser
20

<210> 18

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 18

Val Pro Trp Glu His Asp His Asp Leu Trp Glu Ile Ile Ser Gln Asp
1 5 10 15

Trp His Ile Ala
20

<210> 19

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 19

Val Leu His Leu Gln Asp Pro Arg Gly Trp Ser Asn Phe Pro Pro Gly

1 5 10 15

Val Leu Glu Leu
20

<210> 20

<211> 14

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 20

Ile His Gly Cys Trp Phe Thr Glu Glu Gly Cys Val Trp Gln
1 5 10

<210> 21

<211> 14

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 21

Tyr Met Gln Cys Gln Phe Ala Arg Asp Gly Cys Pro Gln Trp
1 5 10

<210> 22

<211> 14

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 22

Lys Leu Gln Cys Gln Tyr Ser Glu Ser Gly Cys Pro Thr Ile
1 5 10

<210> 23

<211> 14

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 23

Phe Leu Gln Cys Glu Ile Ser Gly Gly Ala Cys Pro Ala Pro
1 5 10

<210> 24

<211> 14

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 24

Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys Pro Asp Leu
1 5 10

<210> 25

<211> 14

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 25

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<210> 26

<211> 14

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

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ly occurring sequence

<400> 26

Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys Pro Trp Leu
1 5 10

<210> 27

<211> 14

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

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ly occurring sequence

<400> 27

Ile Gln Gly Cys Trp Phe Thr Glu Glu Gly Cys Pro Trp Gln
1 5 10

<210> 28

<211> 18

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 28

Ser Phe Asp Cys Asp Asn Pro Trp Gly His Val Leu Gln Ser Cys Phe
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Gly Phe

<210> 29

<211> 18

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 29

Ser Phe Asp Cys Asp Asn Pro Trp Gly His Lys Leu Gln Ser Cys Phe
1 5 10 15

Gly Phe

<210> 30

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 30

Met Thr Gly Tyr Thr Glu Tyr Thr Glu Glu Trp Pro Met Gly Phe Gly
1 5 10 15

Tyr Gln Trp Ser Phe
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<210> 31

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 31

Met Thr Asp Trp Leu Ser Asp Phe Pro Phe Tyr Glu Gln Tyr Phe Gly
1 5 10 15

Leu Met Pro Pro Gly
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<210> 32

<211> 21

<212> PRT

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<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 32

Met Phe Met Arg Phe Pro Asn Pro Trp Lys Leu Val Glu Pro Pro Gln
1 5 10 15

Gly Trp Tyr Tyr Gly
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<210> 33

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 33

Met Val Val Lys Ala Pro His Phe Glu Phe Leu Ala Pro Pro His Phe
1 5 10 15

His Glu Phe Pro Phe
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<210> 34

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 34

Met Phe Ser Tyr Ile Trp Ile Asp Glu Thr Pro Ser Asn Ile Asp Arg
1 5 10 15

Tyr Met Leu Trp Leu
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<210> 35

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 35

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1 5 10 15

Ser Leu Lys Leu Tyr
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<210> 36

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 36

Met Thr Trp His Pro Lys Thr Tyr Glu Glu Phe Ala Leu Pro Phe Phe
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Val Pro Glu Ala Pro
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<210> 37

<211> 21

<212> PRT

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<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 37

Met Trp His Phe Gly Thr Pro Tyr Ile Gln Gln Gln Pro Gly Val Tyr
1 5 10 15

Trp Leu Gln Ala Pro
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<210> 38

<211> 21

<212> PRT

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<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 38

Met Val Trp Asn Tyr Gly Pro Phe Phe Met Asn Phe Pro Asp Ser Thr
1 5 10 15

Tyr Phe Leu His Glu

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<210> 39

<211> 21

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ly occurring sequence

<400> 39

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Phe	Pro	Ala	Asp	Phe
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<210> 40

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 40

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1				5					10					15	

Trp	Asn	Pro	Pro	Val
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<210> 41

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 41

Met Phe Tyr Ser Leu Glu Trp Leu Lys Asp His Ser Glu Phe Phe Gln
1 5 10 15

Thr Val Thr Glu Trp
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<210> 42

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 42

Met Gln Phe Met Glu Leu Leu Lys Phe Phe Asn Ser Pro Gly Asp Ser
1 5 10 15

Ser His His Phe Leu
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<210> 43

<211> 21

<212> PRT

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<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 43

Met Thr Asn Val Asp Trp Ile Ser Asn Asn Trp Glu His Met Lys Ser
1 5 10 15

Phe Phe Thr Glu Asp
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<210> 44

<211> 21

<212> PRT

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<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 44

Met Pro Asn Glu Lys Pro Tyr Gln Met Gln Ser Trp Phe Pro Pro Asp
1 5 10 15

Trp Pro Val Pro Tyr
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<210> 45

<211> 21

<212> PRT

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<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 45

Met Trp Ser His Thr Glu Trp Val Pro Gln Val Trp Trp Lys Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

Asn His Phe Tyr Val
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<210> 46

<211> 21

<212> PRT

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<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural

ly occurring sequence

<400> 46

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1 5 10 15

Phe Ile Ser Glu Ser
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<210> 47

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 47

Met Val Pro Trp Glu His Asp His Asp Leu Trp Glu Ile Ile Ser Gln
1 5 10 15

Asp Trp His Ile Ala
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<210> 48

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 48

Met Val Leu His Leu Gln Asp Pro Arg Gly Trp Ser Asn Phe Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

Gly Val Leu Glu Leu
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<210> 49

<211> 15

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 49

Met Ile His Gly Cys Trp Phe Thr Glu Glu Gly Cys Val Trp Gln
1 5 10 15

<210> 50

<211> 15

<212> PRT

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<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 50

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<210> 51

<211> 15

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 51

Met Lys Leu Gln Cys Gln Tyr Ser Glu Ser Gly Cys Pro Thr Ile
1 5 10 15

<210> 52

<211> 15

<212> PRT

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<400> 52

Met	Phe	Leu	Gln	Cys	Glu	Ile	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Cys	Pro	Ala	Pro
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<210> 53

<211> 15

<212> PRT

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<400> 53

Met	Lys	Leu	Gln	Cys	Glu	Phe	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gly	Cys	Pro	Asp	Leu
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<210> 54

<211> 15

<212> PRT

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<400> 54

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1				5					10					15

<210> 55

<211> 15

<212> PRT

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<400> 55

Met Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys Pro Trp Leu
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<210> 56

<211> 15

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 56

Met Ile Gln Gly Cys Trp Phe Thr Glu Glu Gly Cys Pro Trp Gln
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<210> 57

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 57

Met Ser Phe Asp Cys Asp Asn Pro Trp Gly His Val Leu Gln Ser Cys
1 5 10 15

Phe Gly Phe

<210> 58

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 58

Met Ser Phe Asp Cys Asp Asn Pro Trp Gly His Lys Leu Gln Ser Cys
 1 5 10 15

Phe Gly Phe

<210> 59

<211> 684

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 59

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 agcctctccc tgtctccggg taaa 684

<210> 60

<211> 228

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 60

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Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu
 20 25 30

Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser
 35 40 45

His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu
 50 55 60

Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr
 65 70 75 80

Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn
 85 90 95

Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro
 100 105 110

Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln
 115 120 125

Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val
 130 135 140

Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val
 145 150 155 160

Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro
 165 170 175

Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr
 180 185 190

Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val
 195 200 205

Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu
 210 215 220

Ser Pro Gly Lys
225

<210> 61

<211> 779

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

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caagaccacg cctcccgtag tggactccga cggctccttc ttctcttaca gcaagctcac      660
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<211> 780

<212> DNA

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<220>

<223> Expression vector component

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<210> 63

<211> 57

<212> DNA

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<220>

<223> Encodes for therapeutically active peptides with methionine residue at N-terminus

<400> 63

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<210> 64

<211> 57

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<400> 64

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<210> 65

<211> 57

<212> DNA

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<400> 65

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<210> 66

<211> 57

<212> DNA

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<223> Encodes for therapeutically active peptides with methionine residue at N-terminus

<400> 66

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<210> 67

<211> 57

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<223> Encodes for therapeutically active peptides with methionine residue at N-terminus

<400> 67

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<210> 68

<211> 57

<212> DNA

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<223> Encodes for therapeutically active peptides with methionine residue at N-terminus

<400> 68
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<210> 69

<211> 57

<212> DNA

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<220>

<223> Encodes for therapeutically active peptides with methionine residue at N-terminus

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<210> 70

<211> 57

<212> DNA

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<210> 71

<211> 69

<212> DNA

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<223> Encodes for therapeutically active peptides with methionine residue

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<210> 72

<211> 69

<212> DNA

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<223> Encodes for therapeutically active peptides with methionine resid
ue at N-terminus

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<210> 73

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<212> DNA

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<223> Encodes for therapeutically active peptides with methionine resid
ue at N-terminus

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<210> 74

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<223> Encodes for therapeutically active peptides with methionine resid
ue at N-terminus

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ggctctcgagg gtgga 75

<210> 75

<211> 75

<212> DNA

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<223> Encodes for therapeutically active peptides with methionine residue at N-terminus

<400> 75
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ggctctcgagg gtgga 75

<210> 76

<211> 75

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<223> Encodes for therapeutically active peptides with methionine residue at N-terminus

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<210> 77

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<210> 79

<211> 75

<212> DNA

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<212> DNA

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<223> Encodes for therapeutically active peptides with methionine residue at N-terminus

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<212> DNA

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<210> 82

<211> 75

<212> DNA

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tttctcgagg gtgga 75

<210> 83

<211> 75

<212> DNA

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<210> 84

<211> 75

<212> DNA

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<400> 84

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<210> 85

<211> 75

<212> DNA

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<223> Encodes for therapeutically active peptides with methionine residue at N-terminus

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<210> 86

<211> 75

<212> DNA

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<210> 87

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<210> 91

<211> 75

<212> DNA

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ttactcgagg gtgga 75

<210> 92

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 92

Met Ile His Gly Cys Trp Phe Thr Glu Glu Gly Cys Val Trp Gln Leu
1 5 10 15

Glu Gly Gly

<210> 93

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 93

Met Tyr Met Gln Cys Gln Phe Ala Arg Asp Gly Cys Pro Gln Trp Leu
1 5 10 15

Glu Gly Gly

<210> 94

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 94

Met Lys Leu Gln Cys Gln Tyr Ser Glu Ser Gly Cys Pro Thr Ile Leu .
1 5 10 15

Glu Gly Gly

<210> 95

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 95

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1 5 10 15

Glu Gly Gly

<210> 96

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 96

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1 5 10 15

Glu Gly Gly

<210> 97

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 97

Met Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Gln Gly Cys Pro Asp Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Glu Gly Gly

<210> 98

<211> 19

<212> PRT

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<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 98

Met Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys Pro Trp Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Glu Gly Gly

<210> 99

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 99

Met Ile Gln Gly Cys Trp Phe Thr Glu Glu Gly Cys Pro Trp Gln Leu
1 5 10 15

Glu Gly Gly

<210> 100

<211> 23

<212> PRT

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<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 100

Met Ser Phe Asp Cys Asp Asn Pro Trp Gly His Val Leu Gln Ser Cys
1 5 10 15

Phe Gly Phe Leu Glu Gly Gly
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<210> 101

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 101

Met Ser Phe Asp Cys Asp Asn Pro Trp Gly His Lys Leu Gln Ser Cys
1 5 10 15

Phe Gly Phe Leu Glu Gly Gly
20

<210> 102

<211> 25

<212> PRT

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<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 102

Met Thr Gly Tyr Thr Glu Tyr Thr Glu Glu Trp Pro Met Gly Phe Gly
1 5 10 15

Tyr Gln Trp Ser Phe Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 103

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 103

Met Thr Asp Trp Leu Ser Asp Phe Pro Phe Tyr Glu Gln Tyr Phe Gly
1 5 10 15

Leu Met Pro Pro Gly Leu Glu Gly Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 104

<211> 25

<212> PRT

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<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 104

Met Phe Met Arg Phe Pro Asn Pro Trp Lys Leu Val Glu Pro Pro Gln
1 5 10 15

Gly Trp Tyr Tyr Gly Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 105

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural

ly occurring sequence

<400> 105

Met Val Val Lys Ala Pro His Phe Glu Phe Leu Ala Pro Pro His Phe
1 5 10 15

His Glu Phe Pro Phe Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 106

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 106

Met Phe Ser Tyr Ile Trp Ile Asp Glu Thr Pro Ser Asn Ile Asp Arg
1 5 10 15

Tyr Met Leu Trp Leu Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 107

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 107

Met Val Asn Phe Pro Lys Val Pro Glu Asp Val Glu Pro Trp Pro Trp
1 5 10 15

Ser Leu Lys Leu Tyr Leu Glu Gly Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 108

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 108

Met Thr Trp His Pro Lys Thr Tyr Glu Glu Phe Ala Leu Pro Phe Phe
1 5 10 15

Val Pro Glu Ala Pro Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 109

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 109

Met Trp His Phe Gly Thr Pro Tyr Ile Gln Gln Gln Pro Gly Val Tyr
1 5 10 15

Trp Leu Gln Ala Pro Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 110

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 110

Met Val Trp Asn Tyr Gly Pro Phe Phe Met Asn Phe Pro Asp Ser Thr
1 5 10 15

Tyr Phe Leu His Glu Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 111

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 111

Met Trp Arg Ile His Ser Lys Pro Leu Asp Tyr Ser His Val Trp Phe
1 5 10 15

Phe Pro Ala Asp Phe Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 112

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 112

Met Phe Trp Asp Gly Asn Gln Pro Pro Asp Ile Leu Val Asp Trp Pro
1 5 10 15

Trp Asn Pro Pro Val Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 113

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 113

Met Phe Tyr Ser Leu Glu Trp Leu Lys Asp His Ser Glu Phe Phe Gln
1 5 10 15

Thr Val Thr Glu Trp Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 114

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 114

Met Gln Phe Met Glu Leu Leu Lys Phe Phe Asn Ser Pro Gly Asp Ser
1 5 10 15

Ser His His Phe Leu Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 115

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 115

His Met Thr Asn Val Asp Trp Ile Ser Asn Asn Trp Glu His Met Lys

1 5 10 15

Ser Phe Phe Thr Glu Asp Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 116

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 116

Met Pro Asn Glu Lys Pro Tyr Gln Met Gln Ser Trp Phe Pro Pro Asp
1 5 10 15

Trp Pro Val Pro Tyr Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 117

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
ly occurring sequence

<400> 117

Met Trp Ser His Thr Glu Trp Val Pro Gln Val Trp Trp Lys Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

Asn His Phe Tyr Val Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 118

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 118

Met Trp Gly Glu Trp Ile Asn Asp Ala Gln Val His Met His Glu Gly
1 5 10 15

Phe Ile Ser Glu Ser Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 119

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 119

Met Val Pro Trp Glu His Asp His Asp Leu Trp Glu Ile Ile Ser Gln
1 5 10 15

Asp Trp His Ile Ala Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 120

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 120

Met Val Leu His Leu Gln Asp Pro Arg Gly Trp Ser Asn Phe Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

Gly Val Leu Glu Leu Leu Glu Gly Gly
20 25

<210> 121

<211> 777

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Expression vector

<400> 121

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ccaaggacac cctcatgac tcccggaacc ctgaggtcac atgcgtggtg gtggacgtga 180
gccacgaaga ccctgaggtc aagttcaact ggtacgtgga cggcgtggag gtgcataatg 240
ccaagacaaa gccgcgggag gagcagtaca acagcacgta ccgtgtggtc agcgtcctca 300
ccgtcctgca ccaggactgg ctgaatggca aggagtacaa gtgcaaggtc tccaacaaag 360
ccctcccagc ccccatcgag aaaaccatct ccaaagccaa agggcagccc cgagaaccac 420
aggtgtacac cctgccccca tcccgggatg agctgaccaa gaaccaggtc agcctgacct 480
gcctggtcaa aggcttctat ccagcgcaca tcgccgtgga gtgggagagc aatgggcagc 540
cggagaacaa ctacaagacc acgcctccc tgctggactc cgacggctcc ttcttctct 600
acagcaagct caccgtggac aagagcaggt ggcagcaggg gaacgtcttc tcatgctccg 660
tgatgcatga ggctctgcac aaccactaca cgcagaagag cctctccctg tctccgggta 720
aaggtggagg tgggtggtgca cagaaagcgg ccgcaaaaaa actcgagtaa tggatcc 777

<210> 122

<211> 777

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Expression vector

<400> 122

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gtggaacagg tcgaggcctt gaggaccccc ctggcagtcga gaaggagaag ggggggttttg 120
ggttcctgtg ggagtactag agggcctggg gactccagtg tacgcaccac cacctgcact 180
cggtgcttct gggactccag ttcaagttga ccatgcacct gccgcacctc cacgtattac 240
ggttctgttt cggcgccctc ctcgatcatgt tgcgtgcat ggacacaccag tcgcaggagt 300
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cggaccagtt tccgaagata gggtcgctgt agcggcacct caccctctcg ttaccgctcg 540
gcctcttggt gatgttctgg tgcggagggc acgacctgag gctgccgagg aagaaggaga 600
tgtcgttcga gtggcacctg ttctcgtcca ccgtcgtccc cttgcagaag agtacgaggc 660
actacgtact ccgagacgtg ttggtgatgt gcgtcttctc ggagagggac agaggcccat 720
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<210> 123

<211> 8

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Linker for peptide-FC linkage

<400> 123

Gly Gly Gly Lys Gly Gly Gly Gly
1 5

<210> 124

<211> 8

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Linker for peptide-FC linkage

<400> 124

Gly Gly Gly Asn Gly Ser Gly Gly
1 5

<210> 125

<211> 8

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Linker for peptide-FC linkage

<400> 125

Gly Gly Gly Cys Gly Gly Gly Gly
1 5

<210> 126

<211> 5

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Linker for peptide-FC linkage

<400> 126

Gly Pro Asn Gly Gly
1 5

<210> 127

<211> 25

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide primer for PCR

<400> 127

cggcgcaact atcggatatca agctg

25

<210> 128

<211> 26

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide primer for PCR

<400> 128

catgtaccgt aacactgagt ttcgtc

26

<210> 129

<211> 47

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 129

tatgattcat ggttggtggt ttacagaaga aggttggtgtt tggcaac

47

<210> 130

<211> 49

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 130

tcgagttgcc aaacacaacc ttcttctgta aaccaacaac catgaatca

49

<210> 131

<211> 47

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 131
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<210> 132

<211> 49

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 132
tcgagccatt gtggacaacc atcacgagca aattgacatt gcatataca 49

<210> 133

<211> 47

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 133
tatgaaatta caatgtcaat attctgaatc tggttgtcca acaattc 47

<210> 134

<211> 49

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 134
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<210> 135

<211> 47

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 135

tatgttttta caatgtgaaa tttctggtgg tgcttgtcca gctccac

47

<210> 136

<211> 49

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 136

tcgagtggag ctggacaagc accaccagaa atttcacatt gtaaaaaca

49

<210> 137

<211> 47

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 137

tatgaaatta caatgtgaat tttctacttc tggttgtcca gatttac

47

<210> 138

<211> 49

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 138

tcgagtaaatt ctggacaacc agaagtagaa aattcacatt gtaatttca

49

<210> 139

<211> 47

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 139

tatgaaatta caatgtgaat tttctactca aggttggtcca gatttac

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<210> 140

<211> 49

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 140

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49

<210> 141

<211> 47

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 141

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47

<210> 142

<211> 49

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

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<400> 142

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49

<210> 143

<211> 47

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

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47

<210> 144

<211> 49

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 144

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49

<210> 145

<211> 59

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

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59

<210> 146

<211> 61

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 146

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a 61

<210> 147

<211> 59

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 147

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<210> 148

<211> 61

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

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tcgagaaaac caaaacaaga ttgtaattta tgaccccaag gattatcaca atcaaaagac 60

a 61

<210> 149

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 149

tatgacaggt tatacagaat atacagaaga atggccaatg ggttttgggt atcaatggtc 60

ctttc 65

<210> 150

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 150

tcgagaaagg accattgata accaaaaccc attggccatt cttctgtata ttctgtataa 60

cctgtca 67

<210> 151

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 151

tatgacagat tgggtatctg attttccatt ctatgaacaa tactttgggt taatgccacc 60

tggtc 65

<210> 152

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 152

tcgagaccag gtggcattaa accaaagtat tgttcataga atggaaaatc agataaccaa 60

tctgtca 67

<210> 153

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

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tggtc 65

<210> 154

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 154

tcgagaccat agtaccaacc ttgaggtggt tcaactaatt tccatggggt aggaaaacgc 60

ataaaca 67

<210> 155

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 155
tatggttggt aaagctccac attttgaatt cttagctcca cctcattttc atgaatttcc 60
atttc 65

<210> 156

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 156
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acaacca 67

<210> 157

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 157
tatgttttct tatatttggg ttgatgaaac tccgtctaac attgatcggt atatgctgtg 60
gctgc 65

<210> 158

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 158
tcgagcagcc acagcatata acgatcaatg ttagacggag tttcatcaat ccaaataaa 60
gaaaaca 67

<210> 159

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 159

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gtatc 65

<210> 160

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 160

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ttaacca 67

<210> 161

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 161

tatgacttgg caccgaaaa cttatgaaga atttgctctg ccgttttttg ttccggaagc 60
tccgc 65

<210> 162

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 162

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caagtca 67

<210> 163

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 163

tatgtggcat tttgttactc catatatcca acaacaacca ggtgtttatt gggtacaagc 60
tccac 65

<210> 164

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 164

tcgagtggag cttgtaacca ataaacacct gggtgttgtt gaatatatgg agtaccaaaa 60
tgccaca 67

<210> 165

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 165
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tgaac 65

<210> 166

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 166
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caaacca 67

<210> 167

<211> 65

<212> DNA

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<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 167
tatgtggcgt attcattcta aaccattaga ttattctcat gtttggtttt ttccagctga 60
ttttc 65

<210> 168

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 168

tcgagaaaat cagctggaaa aaaccaaaca tgagaataat ctaatggttt agaatgaata 60

cgccaca 67

<210> 169

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<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<400> 169

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agttc 65

<210> 170

<211> 67

<212> DNA

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<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 170

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caaaaca 67

<210> 171

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<400> 171
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atggc 65

<210> 172

<211> 67

<212> DNA

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<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 172
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taaaaca 67

<210> 173

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 173
tatgcaattt atggaattac tgaaattctt taattctcca ggtgattctt ctcatcactt 60
cttac 65

<210> 174

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 174
tcgagtaaga agtgaatgaga agaatcacct ggagaattaa agaatttcag taattccata 60
aattgca 67

<210> 175

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 175

tatgactaat gttgattgga tttctaataa ttgggaacat atgaaatctt tttttactga 60

agatc 65

<210> 176

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 176

tcgagatctt cagtaaaaaa agatttcata tgttcccaat tattagaaat ccaatcaaca 60

ttagtca 67

<210> 177

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 177

tatgccaaat gaaaaaccat atcaaatgca atcttggttt ccaccagatt ggccagttcc 60

atatc 65

<210> 178

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 178

tcgagatatg gaactggcca atctgggtgga aaccaagatt gcatttgata tggtttttca 60
tttggca 67

<210> 179

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 179

tatgtgtgtct cataactgaat gggttccaca agtttgggtgg aaaccaccaa atcattttta 60
tgttc 65

<210> 180

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 180

tcgagaacat aaaaatgatt tgggtggtttc caccaaactt gtggaacca ttcagtatga 60
gaccaca 67

<210> 181

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 181

tatggttcca tgggaacatg atcatgattt atgggaaatt atttctcaag attggcatat 60

tgctc 65

<210> 182

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 182

tcgagagcaa tatgccaatc ttgagaaata atttcccata aatcatgac atgttcccat 60

ggaacca 67

<210> 183

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 183

tatggtttta catttacaag atccacgtgg ttggtctaatt tttccaccag gtgtttttaga 60

attac 65

<210> 184

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 184

tcgagtaatt ctaaaacacc tgggtgaaaa ttagaccaac cacgtggatc ttgtaaatgt 60
aaaacca 67

<210> 185

<211> 65

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 185

tatgtggggg gaatggatta atgatgctca agttcacatg catgaagggt ttatttctga 60
atctc 65

<210> 186

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide used in peptide construction

<400> 186

tcgagagatt cagaaataaa accttcacgc atgtgaactt gagcatcatt aatccattca 60
ccccaca 67

<210> 187

<211> 67

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide primer for PCR

<400> 187
acaaacaaac atatgggtgc acagaaagcg gccgcaaaaa aactcgaggg tggaggcggg 60
ggggaca 67

<210> 188
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Oligonucleotide primer for PCR

<400> 188
ggtcattact ggaccggatc 20

<210> 189
<211> 25
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Oligonucleotide primer used in PCR

<400> 189
cgtacagggt tacgcaagaa aatgg 25

<210> 190
<211> 66
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Oligonucleotide primer used in PCR

<400> 190
tttgttgat ccattactcg agtttttttg cggccgcttt ctgtgcacca ccacctccac 60
ctttac 66

<210> 191

<211> 29

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide primer used in PCR

<400> 191

caaacgaatg gatcctcatt aaagccaga

29

<210> 192

<211> 42

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide primer used in PCR

<400> 192

ggtgggtgcgg ccgcactcga gactgttgaa agttgttttag ca

42

<210> 193

<211> 43

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide primer used in PCR

<400> 193

aacacaaaag tgcacagggt ggaggtggtg gtgcggccgc act

43

<210> 194

<211> 76

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide for library preparation

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)..(2)

<223> N in positions 1-2 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (4)..(5)

<223> N in positions 4-5 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (7)..(8)

<223> N in positions 7-8 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

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<222> (10)..(11)

<223> N in positions 10-11 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

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<222> (13)..(14)

<223> N in positions 13-14 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (16)..(17)

<223> N in positions 16-17 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (19)..(20)

<223> N in positions 19-20 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (28)..(29)

<223> N in positions 28-29 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

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<222> (40)..(41)

<223> N in positions 40-41 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

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<222> (43)..(44)

<223> N in positions 43-44 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

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<222> (46)..(47)

<223> N in positions 46-47 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

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<222> (49)..(50)

<223> N in positions 49-50 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

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<222> (52)..(53)

<223> N in positions 52-53 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (55)..(56)

<223> N in positions 55-56 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (58)..(59)

<223> N in positions 58-59 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> K in positions 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 30, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, and 60 represents an equal representation of nucleotides G and T

<400> 194

nnknknknkn nkknknknkn kctgcagnnk sartwtagn nkknknknkn knknknknkn 60

cattctctctcg agatca 76

<210> 195

<211> 91

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide for library preparation

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (16)..(17)

<223> N in positions 16-17 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (19)..(20)

<223> N in positions 19-20 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (22)..(23)

<223> N in positions 22-23 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (34)..(35)

<223> N in positions 34-35 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (55)..(56)

<223> N in positions 55-56 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (67)..(68)

<223> N in positions 67-68 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (70)..(71)

<223> N in positions 70-71 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (73)..(74)

<223> N in positions 73-74 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> K in positions 18, 21, 24, 36, 57 69, 72 and 75 represents an equal representation of nucleotides G and T

<400> 195
cacagtgcac agggtnnnkn knnkaaactg cagnnkgaat ttagcaccag cggcnnkccg 60
gatctgnnkn nknnkcattc tctcgagatc a 91

<210> 196

<211> 91

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide for library preparation

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (16)..(17)

<223> N in positions 16-17 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (19)..(20)

<223> N in positions 19-20 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (22)..(23)

<223> N in positions 22-23 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (25)..(26)

<223> N in positions 25-26 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (28)..(29)

<223> N in positions 28-29 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (31)..(32)

<223> N in positions 31-32 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (34)..(35)

<223> N in positions 34-35 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (55)..(56)

<223> N in positions 55-56 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (58)..(59)

<223> N in positions 58-59 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (61)..(62)

<223> N in positions 61-62 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (64)..(65)

<223> N in positions 64-65 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (67)..(68)

<223> N in positions 67-68 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (70)..(71)

<223> N in positions 70-71 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (73)..(74)

<223> N in positions 73-74 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> K in positions 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60, 63, 66, 69, 72 and 75 represents an equal representation of nucleotides G and T

<400> 196

cacagtgcac agggtnnknn knknknknkn nnknknktgkt tkackgakga kggknknknk 60

nnknknknkn nkknkcattc tctcgagatc a 91

<210> 197

<211> 97

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide for library preparation

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (16)..(17)

<223> N in positions 16-17 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (79)..(80)

<223> N in positions 79-80 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> K in positions 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60, 63, 66, 69, 72, 75, 78 and 81 represents an equal representation of nucleotides G and T

<400> 197

cacagtgcac agggtnnkttt ktgkgakggk aakcackcckc ckgakatkttt kgtkgaktgk 60

ccktgkaakc ckckggtknn kcattctctc gagatca 97

<210> 198

<211> 97

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide for library preparation

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (16)..(17)

<223> N in positions 16-17 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (79)..(80)

<223> N in positions 79-80 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> K in positions 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60, 63, 66, 69, 72, 75, 78 and 81 represents an equal representation of nucleotides G and T

<400> 198

cacagtgcac agggtnnkac kgaktgkctk agkgakttkc ckttktakga kcaktakttk 60

ggkctkatkc ckckgggknn kcattctctc gagatca 97

<210> 199

<211> 91

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide for library preparation

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (16)..(17)

<223> N in positions 16-17 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (19)..(20)

<223> N in positions 19-20 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (22)..(23)

<223> N in positions 22-23 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (34)..(35)

<223> N in positions 34-35 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (55)..(56)

<223> N in positions 55-56 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (67)..(68)

<223> N in positions 67-68 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (70)..(71)

<223> N in positions 70-71 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (73)..(74)

<223> N in positions 73-74 can be any nucleotide A, G, C or T

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> K in positions 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60, 63, 66, 69, 72 and 75 represents an equal representation of nucleotides G and T

<400> 199

cacagtgcac agggtnnnknn knnkaakctk caknnkgakt tktckacktc kggknnkceck 60

gakctknnkn nknnkcattc tctcgagatc a 91

<210> 200

<211> 15

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide primer for PCR

<400> 200

cacagtgcac aggggt 15

<210> 201

<211> 16

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide primer for PCR

<400> 201

tgatctcgag agaattg 16

<210> 202

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 202

Ala	Gln	Pro	Thr	Asp	Gln	Leu	Gly	Asp	Trp	Met	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Arg
1				5					10					15	

Leu	Val	Pro	Pro	Gly	Thr
			20		

<210> 203

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 203

Met	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Glu	Trp	Gln	Trp	Pro	Pro	Asp	Val	Phe	Val	Glu	Trp
1				5					10					15	

Pro	Trp	Lys	Val	Ser	Val	Asp
			20			

<210> 204

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 204

Met	Tyr	Gln	Lys	Leu	Gln	Cys	Glu	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gly	Cys	Pro	Asp
1				5					10					15	

Leu	Trp	Arg	Ala	Leu	Glu
			20		

<210> 205

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 205

Ala Gln Leu Gln Ala Leu Leu Arg Glu Leu Pro Leu Tyr Glu Gln Phe
1 5 10 15

Phe Arg Leu Met Pro Pro Gly Tyr Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 206

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 206

Ala Gln Val Thr Asn Ile Leu Ser Gln Leu Pro Leu Trp Gln Gln Trp
1 5 10 15

Leu Gly Leu Met Pro Pro Gly Val Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 207

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural

lly occurring sequence

<400> 207

Met Ala Met Ala Gln Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Val Gln Gly Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Ser Phe Val Leu Glu
20

<210> 208

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
lly occurring sequence

<400> 208

Met Leu His Asn Thr Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Asp Leu Pro Leu Gln Leu Glu
20

<210> 209

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
lly occurring sequence

<400> 209

Met Trp Gly Gln Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Asp Leu Pro Lys Ala Leu Glu
20

<210> 210

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 210

Met Ile Asp Trp Leu Ser Gln Asn Arg Leu Phe Glu Gln Tyr Phe Glu
1 5 10 15

Leu Ile Pro Pro Gly
20

<210> 211

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 211

Gln Pro Thr Asp Gln Leu Gly Asp Trp Met Leu Asn Tyr Phe Arg Leu
1 5 10 15

Val Pro Pro Gly Thr Leu Glu
20

<210> 212

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 212

Ala Gln Leu Ala Asp Leu Leu Ala Gln Leu Pro Met Trp Glu Gln Tyr
1 5 10 15

Leu Gly Leu Thr Pro Pro Ser Ser Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 213

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 213

Ala Gln Leu Arg Glu Leu Leu Ser Asp Leu Pro Met Trp Glu Gln Tyr
1 5 10 15

Phe Arg Leu Met Pro Pro Gly Tyr Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 214

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 214

Met Val Gln Arg Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Asp Leu Thr Leu Leu Leu Glu
20

<210> 215

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 215

Met Gly Pro Leu Val Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Gln Gly Gly Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Thr Phe Leu Leu Glu
20

<210> 216

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 216

Ala Glu Gln Ser Gln Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys
1 5 10 15

Pro Asp Leu Pro Gln Met Leu Glu
20

<210> 217

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 217

Met His Met Ser Asp Val Tyr Trp Pro Pro Asp Val Phe Val Glu Trp

1 5 10 15

Pro Trp Val Pro Gln Val Pro Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 218

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 218

Met Trp Val Gly Lys Gly Arg Leu Gln Cys Glu Ile Val Gly Gln Cys
1 5 10 15

Pro Gln Asn Pro Arg Trp Leu Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 219

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 219

Ala Gln Pro Thr Asp Gln Leu Gly Asp Trp Met Leu Asn Tyr Phe Arg
1 5 10 15

Leu Val Pro Pro Gly Thr Leu Glu
20

<210> 220

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 220

Met Pro Glu Trp Lys Gly Tyr Trp Pro Pro Glu Val Phe Ile Glu Trp
1 5 10 15

Pro Trp Ser Pro Pro Val Gln Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 221

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 221

Pro Thr Asp Gln Leu Gly Asp Trp Met Leu Asn Tyr Phe Arg Leu Val
1 5 10 15

Pro Pro Gly Thr
20

<210> 222

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 222

Met Ile Pro Gly Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Leu Ser Ser Ser Gly Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Asn Leu Gln Ala Met Leu Glu
20

<210> 223

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 223

Met Asn Arg Met Gln Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Gln Ala Gly Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Val Trp Ala Leu Glu
20

<210> 224

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 224

Ala Gln Gln Ser Gln Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys
1 5 10 15

Pro Asp Leu Pro Leu Gln Leu Glu
20

<210> 225

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 225

Ala Gln Gln Thr Glu Trp Leu Trp Ser Leu Pro Leu Val Glu Gln Tyr
1 5 10 15

Phe Ser Leu Val Pro Pro Gly Tyr Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 226

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 226

Ala Gln Thr Gln Glu Trp Met Met Asn Leu Pro Leu Val Glu Gln Tyr
1 5 10 15

Phe Gly Leu Thr Pro Pro Gly Met Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 227

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 227

Pro Thr Asp Gln Leu Gly Asp Trp Met Leu Asn Tyr Phe Arg Leu Val
1 5 10 15

Pro Pro Gly

<210> 228

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 228

Met Asp Glu Trp Gln Trp Pro Pro Asp Val Phe Val Glu Trp Pro Trp
1 5 10 15

Lys Val Ser Val Asp
20

<210> 229

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 229

Met Ser Trp Gln Glu Gly Met Trp Pro Pro Glu Val Phe Val Glu Trp
1 5 10 15

Pro Trp Thr Ala His Asp Trp Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 230

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 230

Ala Gln Gln Gly Met Trp Pro Gly Ala Met Ser Leu Leu Glu Gln Tyr
1 5 10 15

Phe Ala Leu Thr Pro Pro Gly Leu Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 231

<211> 18

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 231

Asp Gln Leu Gly Asp Trp Met Leu Asn Tyr Phe Arg Leu Val Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

Gly Thr

<210> 232

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 232

Met Ile Asp Trp Leu Ser Gln Asn Arg Leu Phe Glu Gln Tyr Phe Glu
1 5 10 15

Leu Ile Pro Pro Gly Val
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<210> 233

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 233

Met	Ser	Gly	Asp	Lys	Leu	Gln	Cys	Glu	Phe	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gly	Cys	Pro
1				5					10					15	

Asp	Leu	Pro	Ile	Ser	Leu	Glu
			20			

<210> 234

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 234

Met	Gln	Gln	Gly	Lys	Leu	Gln	Cys	Glu	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Gly	Cys	Pro
1				5					10					15	

Glu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Pro	Leu	Glu
			20			

<210> 235

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural

lly occurring sequence

<400> 235

Ala Gln Gln Ser Gln Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys
1 5 10 15

Pro Asp Leu Pro Leu Met Leu Glu
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<210> 236

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
lly occurring sequence

<400> 236

Ala Gln Asn Pro Gly His Leu Leu Asp Leu Pro Leu Phe Tyr Gln Tyr
1 5 10 15

Phe Gln Leu Met Pro Pro Gly Ile Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 237

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
lly occurring sequence

<400> 237

Pro Thr Asp Gln Leu Gly Asp Trp Met Leu Asn Tyr Phe Arg Leu Val
1 5 10 15

Pro Pro Gly Thr Leu Glu
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<210> 238

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 238

Gln Thr Asp Trp Arg Trp Asp Leu Pro Phe Val Glu Asp Tyr Phe Arg
1 5 10 15

Leu Arg Pro Pro Gly Val
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<210> 239

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 239

Ala Gln Met Ile Asp Trp Leu Ser Gln Asn Arg Leu Phe Glu Gln Tyr
1 5 10 15

Phe Glu Leu Ile Pro Pro Gly Val Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 240

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 240

Met Gln Leu Trp Asp Gly Lys Trp Pro Pro Glu Val Phe Val Glu Trp
1 5 10 15

Pro Trp Asn Pro Pro Val Gln
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<210> 241

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 241

Ala Gln Gln Ser Gln Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys
1 5 10 15

Pro Asp Leu Pro Gln Gln Leu Glu
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<210> 242

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 242

Met Val Glu Trp Gln Trp Cys Trp Phe Thr Glu Glu Gly Cys Pro Leu
1 5 10 15

Pro Leu Arg Leu Glu
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<210> 243

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 243

Met Trp Leu Phe Glu Gly Gln His Pro Pro Glu Val Leu Val Glu Trp
1 5 10 15

Pro Trp Val Trp Pro Val Ala Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 244

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 244

Met Arg Tyr Phe Glu Gly Asn Trp Pro Leu Asp Val Phe Val Asp Trp
1 5 10 15

Pro Trp Asn Pro Thr Val Asp Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 245

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 245

Met Gln Val Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys Pro Glu

1 5 10 15

Met His Arg Ile Leu Glu
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<210> 246

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 246

Met Gln Leu Gly Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Leu Ser Thr Ala Gly Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Asp Leu Pro Tyr Val Leu Glu
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<210> 247

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 247

Met Tyr Leu Asp Glu Trp Gln Trp Pro Pro Asp Val Phe Val Glu Trp
1 5 10 15

Pro Trp Lys Val Ser
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<210> 248

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 248

Met Thr Val Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys Pro Asp
1 5 10 15

Leu Ala Trp Gln Leu Glu
20

<210> 249

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 249

Met Phe Arg Tyr Gln Leu Gln Cys Glu Leu Ser Ser Ser Gly Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Asp Leu Asn Asn Ile Leu Glu
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<210> 250

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 250

Ala Gln Ala Arg Glu Trp Gln Thr Glu Leu Pro Phe Phe Glu Gln Tyr
1 5 10 15

Phe Ala Leu Met Pro Pro Gly Val Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 251

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 251

Gln Thr Asp Trp Leu Ser Asp Leu Pro Leu Leu Glu Gln Tyr Phe Arg
1 5 10 15

Leu Met Pro Pro Gly Val
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<210> 252

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 252

Met Ser Gln Ala Pro Leu Gln Cys Glu Tyr Ser Ser Ser Gly Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Leu Trp Gln Leu Glu
20

<210> 253

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 253

Ala Gln Leu Thr Asp Gln Leu Arg Leu Leu Pro Leu Tyr Leu Gln Tyr
1 5 10 15

Phe Ser Leu Ile Pro Pro Val Thr Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 254

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 254

Met Gln Ser Trp Asp Val Lys Trp Pro Pro Asp Val Phe Val Glu Trp
1 5 10 15

Pro Tyr Asn Pro Pro Ile Gln Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 255

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 255

Met Ile Lys Gln Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Asp Leu Trp Met Ser Leu Glu

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<210> 256

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 256

Met	His	Glu	Gln	Lys	Leu	Gln	Cys	Glu	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gly	Cys	Pro
1				5				10						15	

Asp	Leu	Val	Gln	Met	Leu	Glu
			20			

<210> 257

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 257

Met	Gln	Phe	Lys	Leu	Gln	Cys	Glu	Phe	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gly	Cys	Pro	Asp
1				5				10						15	

Leu	Arg	His	Pro	Leu	Glu
			20		

<210> 258

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 258

Ala Gln Met Gln Glu Leu Leu Arg Glu Leu Pro Leu Tyr Glu Gln Tyr
1 5 10 15

Met Ala Leu Met Pro Pro Gly Met Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 259

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 259

Ala Gln Gln Gln Gln Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys
1 5 10 15

Pro Asp Leu Pro Leu Met Leu Glu
20

<210> 260

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 260

Ala Gln Gln Thr Asn Trp Cys Met Gly Ile Pro Tyr Cys Glu Gln Tyr
1 5 10 15

Phe Gly Leu Ser Pro His Gly Ile Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 261

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 261

Met Ala Ser Leu Thr Leu Gln Cys Glu Tyr Ser Gly Gln Gly Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Lys Trp Pro Leu Glu
20

<210> 262

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 262

Ala Gln Leu Ala Glu Trp Leu Gln Gln Ile Pro Leu Tyr Glu Gln Tyr
1 5 10 15

Phe Gly Leu Met Pro Pro Asp Leu Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 263

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural

lly occurring sequence

<400> 263

Met Glu Leu Ser Ala Arg Asn Trp Pro Pro Glu Ile Phe Glu Asp Trp
1 5 10 15

Pro Trp Gln Leu Pro Val Asp Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 264

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
lly occurring sequence

<400> 264

Met Trp Met Thr Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Ser His Gly Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Gln Leu Thr Ser Met Leu Glu
20

<210> 265

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-natural
lly occurring sequence

<400> 265

Ala Glu Val Glu Trp Gln Trp Cys Trp Phe Thr Glu Glu Gly Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Leu Pro Leu Arg Leu Glu
20

<210> 266

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 266

Met Tyr Leu Asp Glu Trp Gln Trp Pro Pro Asp Val Phe Val Glu Trp
1 5 10 15

Pro Trp Lys Val Ser Val Asp Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 267

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 267

Met Gln Ser Asn Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Glu Leu Leu Asp Leu Leu Glu
20

<210> 268

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 268

Met Asn Val Gly Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Leu Ser Thr Trp Gly Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Val Pro Val Gln Gly Leu Glu
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<210> 269

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 269

Met Tyr Leu Trp Glu Gly Ile Trp Pro Ala Glu Val Phe Arg Glu Trp
1 5 10 15

Pro Trp Lys Pro Pro Asn Arg Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 270

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 270

Met Leu Phe Trp Gln Gly Asn Pro Pro Pro Asp Val Phe Val Glu Trp
1 5 10 15

Pro Trp Gln Leu Pro Ala Ser Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 271

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 271

Ala Gln Asn Gly Asp Trp Met Arg Gly Leu Pro Phe Leu Glu Gln Tyr
1 5 10 15

Phe Gln Leu Leu Pro Pro Gly Val Leu Glu
20 25

<210> 272

<211> 23

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<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 272

Ala Gln Pro Thr Asp Gln Leu Gly Asp Trp Met Leu Asn Tyr Phe Arg
1 5 10 15

Leu Val Pro Pro Gly Thr Leu
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<210> 273

<211> 18

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 273

Trp Asp Met Cys His Phe Ser His Ala Ala Lys Leu Gln Ser Cys Phe

1

5

10

15

Pro His

<210> 274

<211> 12

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Consensus sequences from therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)..(1)

<223> X in position 1 is equal to any amino acid.

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (10)..(12)

<223> X in positions 10, 11 and 12 is equal to any amino acid.

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (4)..(4)

<223> X at position 4 is equal to F or W.

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (5)..(5)

<223> X at position 5 is equal to S or T.

<400> 274

Xaa Cys Trp Xaa Xaa Glu Glu Gly Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa
1 5 10

<210> 275

<211> 13

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Consensus sequences from therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<220>

<221> MISC_FEATURE

<222> (4)..(4)

<223> X in position 4 is equal to any amino acids.

<220>

<221> MISC_FEATURE

<222> (5)..(5)

<223> X at position 5 is equal to F or Y.

<220>

<221> MISC_FEATURE

<222> (7)..(8)

<223> X in positions 7 and 8 is equal to any amino acid.

<220>

<221> MISC_FEATURE

<222> (12)..(13)

<223> X in positions 12 and 13 is equal to any amino acid.

<400> 275

Leu Gln Cys Xaa Xaa Ser Xaa Xaa Gly Cys Pro Xaa Xaa
1 5 10

<210> 276

<211> 18

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Consensus sequences from therapeutically active peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<220>

<221> MISC_FEATURE

<222> (1)..(3)

<223> X in positions 1 through 3 is equal to any amino acid.

<220>

<221> MISC_FEATURE

<222> (5)..(11)

<223> X in positions 5 through 11 is equal to any amino acid.

<220>

<221> MISC_FEATURE

<222> (16)..(18)

<223> X in positions 16 through 18 is equal to any amino acid.

<400> 276

Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Leu Gln Ser Cys Xaa
1 5 10 15

Xaa Xaa

<210> 277

<211> 14

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<220>

<223> Peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 277

Ile His Gly Cys Trp Phe Thr Glu Glu Gly Cys Val Trp Gln
1 5 10

<210> 278

<211> 14

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 278

Leu Gln Met Cys Trp Phe Thr Glu Lys Gly Cys Glu Val Pro
1 5 10 ^

<210> 279

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 279

Ala Gln Gln Gln Gln Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys
1 5 10 15

Pro Asp Leu Pro Leu Met Leu Glu
20

<210> 280

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Peptide of randomly generated, non-naturally occurring sequence

<400> 280

Ala Gln Gln Ser Gln Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Phe Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys
1 5 10 15

Pro Asp Leu Pro Gln Met Leu Glu
20

<210> 281

<211> 21

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> PCR forward primer to amplify phage clones

<400> 281

gttagctcac tcattaggca c

21

<210> 282

<211> 21

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> PCR reverse primer to amplify phage clones

<400> 282

gtaccgtaac actgagtttc g

21

<210> 283

<211> 21

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Primer used to sequence amplified inserts of phage clones

<400> 283

gtaccgtaac actgagtttc g

21

<210> 284

<211> 4

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Linker for peptide-FC linkage

<400> 284

Gly Gly Gly Gly

1

<210> 285

<211> 5

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Linker for peptide-FC linkage

<400> 285

Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly

1

5

<210> 286

<211> 7

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Linker for peptide-FC linkage

<400> 286

Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly
1 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT.

International application No.

PCT/US03/29866

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : A61K 38/10, 38/16; C07H 21/04; C07K 7/08, 14/00

US CL : 514/12, 13, 14; 530/324, 325, 326, 327; 536/23.1

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 514/12, 13, 14; 530/324, 325, 326, 327; 536/23.1

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Continuation Sheet

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 99/53055 A2 (UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL) 21 October 1999 (21/10/99), see entire document, especially claims 1 and 10.	1-16, 23-38, 45-60, 67-133, 141-151
A	WO 01/78698 A2 (WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY) 25 October 2001 (25/10/01), see entire document, especially page 5, lines 18-26, and page 8, line 14 - page 9, line 3.	1-16, 23-38, 45-60, 67-133, 141-151

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 January 2004 (13.01.2004)

Date of mailing of the international search report

13 JAN 2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Facsimile No. (703)305-3230

Authorized officer

Jeffrey E. Russel

Telephone No. (703) 488-0196

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/US03/29866

Continuation of B. FIELDS SEARCHED Item 3:

EAST, DERWENT, DIALOG, STN, GENESEQ, SWISSPROT, PIR

search terms: nerve growth factor, bind, block, agonist, antagonist, inhibit, pain, amino acid sequences

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US03/29866

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claim Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☒ Claim Nos.: 17-22, 39-44, 61-66, 134-140, and 152-157
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐
☐

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

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